

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BARNSELEY.



REPORT
ON THE
SANITARY CONDITION OF BARNSELEY
AND THE
WORK OF THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL
IN 1919,
SUBMITTED TO THE TOWN COUNCIL,
BY
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LONDON,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
JULY, 1920.

Barnsley:

E. CHEESMAN, PRINTER, MARKET HILL.

—
1920,

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BARNSLEY.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1919-1920.

ALDERMAN H HOLDEN, J.P. (Chairman).	COUNCILLOR COTTERILL, J.P. (deceased.)
THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN W. E. RALEY, J.P., O.B.E.).	„ ENGLAND, J.P. FOULSTONE.
ALDERMAN ROSE, J.P.	„ GITTUS.
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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

F. A. SHARPE, M.D., B.S., Lond., D.P.H.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT.

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VETERINARY SURGEON.

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BARNSELEY.

REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND THE
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1919.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee
of the Barnsley County Borough Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg herewith to submit to you the Annual Report on the Health of the Borough for the year 1919.

The number of Births and the rate per 1,000 living was approximately equal to that of 1918. The Death Rate was considerably lower than last year, which was the highest on record and which was due to the heavy mortality experienced in that year from Measles and Influenza. Our figures for 1919 were much increased by the third wave of Influenza in the early part of the year, which caused 120 deaths, and much increased the number of deaths from Respiratory Diseases. The Infantile Mortality remains distressingly high, 121 per 1,000 born, compared with 89 for England and Wales. The general Sanitary improvement, which is undoubtedly taking place, is reflected in the constantly diminishing number of deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis in the young. The question of Infantile Mortality is undoubtedly bound up with the general Public Health, and can only be materially reduced by measures which are calculated for the general good. The chief item is now well-known, and consists first and foremost of Housing and all that it connotes. At the same time I feel it my duty to state that much more attention should be given to measures directed to the amelioration of adverse factors having a direct bearing on the question, such as the provision of free and ample medical consultations and Hospital treatment for the sick mother and child.

Apart from Influenza and Measles, the district has remained remarkably free from Infectious Diseases.

Your scheme for the treatment of Venereal Diseases has now been completed by the opening of the Treatment Clinic at Queen's Road (July 1st, 1920).

An important step has been taken in the decision to convert forthwith the remaining Privy-Middens to the Water-Carriage system.

The completion of your scheme for the erection of a Screening and Pulverising Salvage Plant at Pogmoor will mark an important advance in the public health.

De-control of Meat will have, from the public point of view, an unfortunate feature, as it will be impossible to arrange for the satisfactory and complete inspection of meat which has been a feature of the administration for the past two years.

The subject of meat inspection would be incomplete without a reference to the following resolution, which will form a landmark in the public health history of the town :

Public Abattoir.

Minute 409. February 3rd, 1920. Health Committee.

"The Committee considered a communication from the Barnsley Trade Council and Labour Party with regard to the provision of a Public Abattoir, and recommend the Council to take steps to establish a Public Abattoir for the Borough at the earliest date possible."

I cannot close this my fifth and last Report without again, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, thanking you for your kindness and assistance in carrying out the duties devolving upon me.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

F. A. SHARPE.

M.D., B.S. (London), D.P.H.,

July, 1920.

Medical Officer of Health.

1.—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

POPULATION.

The population of the Borough at the 1911 Census was 50,614. The population as estimated by the Registrar General for the middle of 1919 was 51,680 for the purposes of calculating the Death Rate, and 53,835 for the Birth Rate.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.

Dr. F. J. Sadler, for many years Medical Officer of Health of the Borough, wrote as follows in 1911 :—"Barnsley is built on the steep South-Western side of the Dearne Valley, where that River takes a sweep to the South before turning East to Cudworth and Darfield. The River itself is about 150 feet above sea-level. The May-Day Green market place, five-eighths of a mile from the river, is 300 feet above sea-level. The top of Locke Park, five-eighths of a mile further off, is over 500 feet above sea-level. Immediately to the South of Locke Park is the steep escarpment of Worsbro' Dale Valley, which runs from Dodworth, in the West, to join the Dearne Valley at Stairfoot. Down into the valley the Borough boundary dips to meet the Dodworth boundary at Gilroyd. . . . The Town itself is surrounded on all sides by agricultural land, so that within the limits of the Borough there are a very few farm-houses with their outbuildings to which it has not been possible to extend sewers. . . . To the West of the Town, about ten miles away, lie the Yorkshire Moors, from which the prevalent Westerly winds blow. To the East lies the valley of the Dearne, with, on the far side of the valley, a plateau extending as far as the York Plain. With the exception of a few colliery villages, there is a great tract of agricultural country on this side of the Dearne, across which the Easterly winds of the spring blow. To the North for eight miles, the country is again agricultural and purely rural. To the South, in the direction of Sheffield (16 miles), there is a fairly constant succession of mining villages and manufacturing towns, but these, too, are surrounded by a great deal of purely agricultural country with many woods and large parks.

Such being the position and surroundings of the town, it is thoroughly wind-swept from every quarter of the compass, with a possible exception of due South. . . . Even in the hottest weather there are very few of the ancient courts where the air is stagnant."

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The chief occupation for males is Coal Mining. Important industries are the Manufacture of Pit Machinery, Glass Works, Paper Works, Linen Weaving and Clothing Works. Women are employed in Shirt Making and Velvet Cutting, while new industries such as the Tin Canister Works are being started. The following information is abstracted from the Census of 1911 :—

MALES.	No.	OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED.	FEMALES.
25,520	..	All Ages	25,094
6,049	..	Under Ten years	6,050
19,471	..	Ten years and upwards	19,044
		Occupations at ages Ten years and upwards.	
19,471	..	Total Occupied and Unoccupied	19,044
2,425	..	Retired or Unoccupied	13,923
17,046	..	Engaged in Occupations	5,121
206	1	General or Local Government of the Country	28
6	2	Defence of the Country	Nil.
486	3	Professional Occupations and their Sub-ordinate Services	413
169	4	Domestic Offices or Services	1,581
711	5	Commercial Occupations	63
1,451	6	Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages..	13
131	7	Agriculture	6
1	8	Fishing	Nil.
6,156	9	In and about, working and dealing in the product of Mines and Quarries	1
1,174	10	Metal, Machines, Implements and Conveyances	8
103	11	Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games	21
1,294	12	Building and Work of Construction	3
671	13	Wood Furniture, Fittings, etc	416
2,091	14	Brick, Cement, Pottery and Glass..	37
82	15	Chemicals, Oils, Grease, Soaps, etc.	15
69	16	Skins, Leather, Feathers, etc.	9
231	17	Paper, Prints, Books, Stationery, etc.	92
440	18	Textile Fabrics	1,284
537	19	Dress	1,201
1,289	20	Food, Tobacco, Drink, Lodging, etc.	550
119	21	Gas, Water and Electricity Supply, and Sanitary Service	Nil.
909	22	Other General and Undefined Workers and Dealers	142
2,425	23	Without Specified Occupations or Unoccupied	13,923

The town is served by the Midland (two lines), the Great Central, Lancashire & Yorkshire and the Hull & Barnsley Railways.

Employment is good and constant. The wage standard is influenced by that paid to the Coal Miner. There is little unemployment and distress.

I am indebted to Mr Puddephatt, the Secretary to the County Borough of Barnsley Insurance Committee, for the following Report on the year 1919 :—

“ The Index Register of the Committee shows that on
 1st April, 1919...19,273 insured persons were resident in the Borough
 1st July, 1919...20,346 ,, ,, ,,
 1st Oct., 1919...21,016 ,, ,, ,,
 1st Jan., 1920...21,584 ,, ,, ,,

The average number for the whole year being 20,555. It is estimated that, owing to inflation of register brought about by persons who have ceased to be insured for various reasons and have removed from the District of which no notification has been received, the actual number of insured persons resident in the Borough will be about 19,000 ; of these 13,000 will be male, and 6,000 female members. These are represented by no less than 190 Approved Societies. From notifications by Approved Societies it is estimated that 4,700 insured persons who were resident in the Borough joined His Majesty's Forces during the War.

At the close of the year there were 21 Doctors, 2 Approved Institutions, and 9 Chemists under agreement with the Committee. The medical register showed that 15,129 insured persons had selected their Insurance Doctor. The Chemists during the year dispensed 47,165 prescriptions at a cost of £1,572 7s. 9d. (of these, 2,737 scripts relate to sanatorium benefits at a cost of £214 10s. 3d.). The average cost per insured person was 25.43d., whilst the frequency per insured person was 3.47.

Applications were received from 226 insured persons for sanatorium benefit ; 57 received that benefit in the form of institutional treatment, 8 in the form of domiciliary treatment, and 161 in the form of dispensary treatment. Twenty-two tuberculous discharged soldiers received institutional treatment.”

The area of the district is 2,386. The rateable value is low (£193,313), due to the fact that the majority of the Coal Mines are outside the Borough boundaries. This circumstance explains at once the urgent need for Borough Extension and the comparative costliness of schemes designed to ameliorate the conditions of life of the inhabitants.

BECKETT HOSPITAL.

The chief charitable institution in the Borough is the Beckett Hospital. This institution, established in 1856, has 120 beds available, and serves not only the Borough but the surrounding districts. The area covered by the activities of the Hospital is practically the same, with the addition of the Darton Urban District, as that supplied with Barnsley water. All classes of Surgical and Medical work are dealt with. In 1918, 1,406

In-patients and 4,150 Out-patients, making 18,675 attendances, were treated. This institution, with its magnificent record of voluntary service, has recently been in some considerable danger of having to curtail its activities owing to the income being considerably less than the expenditure. It may be confidently predicted that His Worship the Mayor (Lt.-Col. W. E. Raley, O.B.E.) will succeed in raising the necessary £20,000 needed to ensure financial stability.

OTHER CHARITIES.

There are in all about 35 Charities and Relief Organisations* in the town, which, by relieving distress, indirectly influence the public health. Chief among the endowed Charities are Cutlers' Charity (founded in 1622), The Shaw Lands Trust (founded in 1568), Ellis' Charity (founded 1711), Pitt Charity (founded 1863), Burrows' Charity (founded 1890), The Lady Harriet Wentworth Charity, The Cooper Annuities, and The Barnsley Tradesmen's Benevolent Fund. The Holgate Grammar School is an endowed Charity, influencing the public health from the educational point of view, while the N.S.P.C.C. and kindred organisations attack their problems with a simple preventive medicine direction.

POOR LAW.

The Clerk to the Guardians has been good enough to furnish me with the following figures :—

No. of Persons in receipt of Out-door Relief in last week in Dec., 1919 ..	485
Amount of Out-relief granted during the year ended 31st Dec., 1919 ..	£6,302 11 3
No. of Beds in Infirmary	250

VITAL STATISTICS.

The number of Marriages celebrated in the Borough during the year 1919 was ...	822
The rate per 1,000 living was	15.27
The number of Nett Births registered was ..	1290
The rate per 1,000 living was	23.96
The number of Nett Deaths registered was ..	862
The rate per 1,000 living was	16.67
The number of deaths of Infants under 1 year of age was	157
The rate per 1,000 born was	121
The number of Interments in Barnsley was—	
The Cemetery	1,002
St. George's Church	3
	1,005

These figures are dealt with in detail in the Tables I.—VIII.

* Mr. R. F. Pawsey—"Statement as to the Social Work at present being carried on in Barnsley, and Notes as to the existing Charities."

TABLE I.

Summary of Vital Statistics for the year 1919, in the various Wards
of the Borough.

Wards.	Estimated Total Population.	Nett Births.	Rate per 1000 living.	Illegitimate Births.	Rate per 1000 born.	Estimated Civil Population.	Nett Deaths.	Rate per 1000 living.	Deaths of Infants	Rate per 1000 born.	Deaths of Illegitimate Infants.	Rate per 1000 Illegitimate Infants Born
North	7541	146	19.36	6	41	7237	91	12.57	11	75	...	...
South	8707	203	23.31	16	78	8360	140	16.74	26	128	4	250
East	4970	119	23.94	12	101	4772	92	19.29	18	151	1	83
West	8486	209	23.45	20	95	8147	121	14.85	15	71	4	200
South-East	18275	441	24.13	31	70	17541	322	18.35	68	131	9	290
South-West	5856	166	28.34	9	54	5623	96	17.07	19	114	...	...
Unknown	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOROUGH	53835	1290	23.96	96	74	51680	862	16.67	157	121	18	187

TABLE II.

Vital Statistics of the County Borough of Barnsley during 1919, and the preceding Ten Years.

Year	Total Population, Civil and Military, Estimated to the middle of the year.	Nett Births.		Civil Population only.	Total Deaths Registered at all Ages.		Total Deaths in Public Institutions.	Outward Transfers.	Inward Transfers.	Nett Deaths at all Ages		Nett Deaths under 1 year of age.		Nett Deaths under 1 year.	Nett Deaths under 5 years.	Zymotic Death Rate (Influenza included.)
		Number	Rate		Number	Rate.				Number	Rate.	Number	Rate per 1000 born	Per cent of Total Deaths.		
1909	46500	1614	34·70	...	848	18·24	134	64	23	807	17·36	218	135	27·02	40·73	2·34
1910	48000	1581	32·95	...	794	16·54	111	55	22	761	15·86	244	154	32·06	45·83	3·10
1911	51000	1543	30·26	...	1102	21·61	177	94	48	1056	20·70	326	211	30·87	49·91	6·00
1912	51500	1565	30·38	...	769	14·93	157	64	40	745	14·46	158	100	21·20	33·42	1·86
1913	52500	1604	30·55	...	913	17·39	126	86	32	859	16·36	235	146	27·36	41·09	2·66
1914	54000	1645	30·51	...	1007	18·64	176	81	34	960	17·77	254	154	26·45	42·50	3·64
1915	53929	1464	27·14	50409	994	19·71	189	101	41	934	18·52	252	172	26·90	44·20	4·00
1916	53512	1391	25·99	49183	892	18·13	236	169	28	751	15·27	159	111	21·17	31·82	1·42
1917	53443	1195	22·36	47943	826	17·23	218	137	36	725	15·12	162	135	22·34	32·68	1·37
1918	53116	1272	23·94	47405	1489	31·41	278	185	58	1362	28·73	205	161	11·08	41·04	10·55
Average for ten years. 1909 to 1918	51750	1487	28·74	49843	962	19·31	180	103	35	895	18·02	221	148	24·71	40·98	3·69
1919	53835	1290	23·96	51680	932	18·03	182	120	50	862	16·67	157	121	18·21	34·34	3·79

TABLE III.

Deaths Registered during the Calendar Year 1919, Classified according to Age and Cause of Death.

Causes of Death.				Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-residents in institutions in the Borough.
				All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 years and upwards.	
All Causes { Certified				862	157	76	63	55	38	115	..	..	..
{ Uncertified ... ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1.	Enteric Fever	...	...	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Small Pox	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Measles	...	...	35	6	14	12	3	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	9	2	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
6.	Diphtheria	...	...	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Influenza	..	...	120	4	9	12	10	10	30	29	16	1
8.	Erysipelas	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Phthisis Pulmonalis	...	...	60	..	1	1	10	10	21	15	2	5
10.	Tubercular Meningitis	...	...	5	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1
11.	Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	11	1	3	2	2	1	1	..	1	1
12.	Cancer	...	...	32	..	..	..	..	..	8	15	9	13
13.	Rheumatic Fever	...	...	7	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	1	1
14.	Meningitis	...	...	8	1	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	1
15.	Organic Heart Disease	...	...	49	..	..	..	2	1	9	13	24	14
16.	Bronchitis	...	...	137	29	10	18	..	1	7	33	39	9
17.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	88	16	21	6	7	7	9	13	9	12
18.	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	8	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
19.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	...	26	20	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
20.	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
21.	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21a.	Alcoholism	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	...	17	1	..	1	1	..	3	7	4	4
23.	Puerperal Fever	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
24.	Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	...	5	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
25.	Congenital Debility and Malformation (including Premature Birth)	...	...	59	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
26.	Violent Deaths (excluding Suicide)	...	...	22	3	..	1	5	..	3	8	2	31
27.	Suicide	...	...	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2
28.	Other Defined Diseases	...	...	150	11	2	5	4	3	15	2	81	78
29.	Ill-defined Diseases or unknown	...	...	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Totals				862	157	76	63	55	38	115	167	191	182

TABLE IV.

WARD ALLOCATION OF NETT DEATHS.

Causes of Death.					North.	South	East.	West.	South-East.	South-West.	Unknown.	Totals.
1	Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
2	Small Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Measles	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	26	..	..	35
4	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	3
5	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	1	3	1	2	2	..	..	9
6	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
7	Influenza	..	..	..	19	15	11	14	41	20	..	120
8	Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Phthisis Pulmonalis	..	..	..	4	14	10	13	19	..	..	60
10	Tubercular Meningitis	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	5
11	Other Tubercular Diseases	..	..	..	1	1	3	2	2	2	..	11
12	Cancer	..	..	..	4	2	2	5	13	6	..	32
13	Rheumatic Fever	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	1	..	..	7
14	Meningitis	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	1	1	..	8
15	Organic Heart Disease	..	..	..	7	9	1	10	14	8	..	49
16	Bronchitis	..	..	..	10	23	18	24	51	11	..	137
17	Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	5	7	8	15	42	11	..	88
18	Other Respiratory Diseases	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	3	1	..	8
19	Diarrhoea and Enteritis	..	..	..	2	3	1	2	15	3	..	26
20	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
21	Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21a	Alcoholism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	..	..	..	4	4	2	2	4	1	..	17
23	Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
24	Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	5
25	Congenital Debility and Malformation (including Premature Birth)	..	..	..	6	11	6	7	23	6	..	59
26	Violent Deaths (excluding Suicide)	..	..	..	8	4	1	..	6	3	..	22
27	Suicides	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
28	Other Defined Diseases	..	..	..	14	24	20	17	54	21	..	150
29	Diseases ill-defined or unknown	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	3
TOTALS					91	140	92	121	322	96	..	862

TABLE V.—INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1919.

NETT DEATHS from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

Causes of Death.		Under 1 week	1—2 weeks.	2—3 weeks.	3—4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	3 months and under	6 months and under	9 months and under	12 months and under	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes	Certified	56	..	1	..	57	26	19	31	24	157
	Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	13	8	29
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6	4	16
Diarrhoea	..	1	..	1	..	2	9	2	3	4	20
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Syphilis	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Atelectasis	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Congenital Malformation	..	14	..	..	..	14	2	..	1	..	17
Premature Birth	..	27	..	..	..	27	1	..	..	..	28
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	..	6	..	..	..	6	3	5	3	1	18
Other Causes	..	2	..	..	..	2	4	2	1	3	12
Totals	..	56	..	1	..	57	26	19	31	24	157

Nett Births registered during the calendar year—

Legitimate 1,194
 Illegitimate 96

Nett Infant Deaths—

Legitimate 139
 Illegitimate 18

TABLE VI.

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY during the Year 1919.

(Provisional figures. Populations estimated to the middle of 1919 have been used for the purposes of this Table.)

	Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Population.	ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION.								RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.*			
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping- cough.	Diphtheria.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under One Year.	Deaths in Public Institutions.	Certified Causes.	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified Causes of Death.
England and Wales	18.5	13.8	0.01	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.07	0.13	0.47	9.59	89	23.9	92.5	6.2	1.3
96 Great Towns, including London (Census Populations exceeding 50,000)	19.0	13.8	0.01	00.0	0.13	0.04	0.07	0.14	0.45	12.24	93	29.2	92.3	6.9	0.8
148 Smaller Towns (Census Populations 20,000—50,000) .	18.3	12.6	0.01	00.0	0.10	0.03	0.08	0.12	0.39	8.67	90	16.6	93.6	4.9	1.5
London	18.3	13.4	0.01	00.0	0.08	0.03	0.05	0.18	0.47	16.22	85	44.7	91.2	8.6	0.2
County Borough of Barnsley.	23.96	16.67	0.02	0.00	0.67	0.05	0.17	0.04	0.42	21.0	121	19.5	92.1	7.9	0.0

* Non-civilians are included in these figures for England and Wales, but not for other areas.

TABLE VII.

	Births per 1,000 Total Population.		Deaths per 1,000 Living.		Deaths under One year per 1,000 Births.	
	England and Wales.	Barnsley.	England and Wales.	Barnsley.	England and Wales.	Barnsley.
1908	26·5	35·69	14·7	18·90	121	161
1909	25·6	34·70	14·5	17·36	109	135
1910	24·8	32·95	13·4	15·86	106	154
1911	24·4	30·26	14·6	20·70	130	211
1912	23·8	30·38	13·3	14·46	95	100
1913	23·9	30·55	13·7	16·36	109	146
1914	23·6	30·51	13·9	17·77	105	154
1915	21·9	27·14	15·1	18·52	110	172
1916	21·6	25·99	14·0	15·27	91	111
1917	17·7	22·36	14·4	15·12	97	135
1918	17·7	23·94	17·6	28·73	97	161
1919	18·5	23·96	13·8	16·67	89	121

INQUESTS.—There were 74 inquests held on persons who had died in the Borough, and 7 on Borough residents who had died outside. The causes of death as certified by the Coroner are summarized as follows:—

TABLE VIII.

Cause of Death.	Borough Residents.		Residents died outside Borough.		Strangers.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
A (1) NATURAL CAUSES—						
Influenza .. .. .	..	I	..	..	..	..
Cancer .. .. .	..	..	..	..	I	..
Meningitis .. .. .	..	I	..	..	..	..
Cystitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	I	..
Heart Failure	4	4	I	..	..	..
Bronchitis	I	I	I	..	..	..
Pneumonia	I	3	2	..	..	..
Appendicitis	I	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	I	3	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	2	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Intestinal Obstruction ..	2	I	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis Pulmonum ..	..	I	..	..	..	..
Hæmorrhage of Stomach ..	I	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ..	I	I	I	..	..	..
B VIOLENCE—						
Scalds .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	I
Asphyxia	I	I	..	..	..	..
Concussion of Brain ..	..	I	..	..	..	..
Burns—Clothing catching fire.	..	5	..	..	3	I
Fall (a) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	I	..
„ (b) down Fire Escape ..	I	..	..	..	..	..
„ (c) down stairs .. ..	..	I	..	..	..	..
„ (d) out of Bed .. ..	..	..	..	..	I	..
Clothes caught by wheel of Motor Lorry..	..	I	..	..	..	..
Run over by Tram	I	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ Bus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	I
Suffocation	I	..	..	..	..	..
Collapse from Anæsthetic ..	..	I	..	..	..	..
C OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENTS—						
Fall of Clay .. .. .	..	..	..	..	I	..
„ Stone	2	..	..	..	I	..
„ Roof	I	..	I	..	4	..
Run over by Colliery Engine..	..	..	I	..	3	..
„ „ „ Tub .. .. .	..	..	..	..	I	..
Hit by Hammer	I	..	..	..	..	..
Clothes caught by Revolving Shaft ..	..	..	..	..	I	..
D SUICIDE—						
By Drowning	I	I	..	..	..	..
By Hanging	I	..	..	..	..	..
By Poisoning .. .. .	..	..	..	..	I	I
Totals	24	27	7	..	19	4

II.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH.

I am indebted to Mr. Harold Taylor, the Borough Surveyor, for the following particulars as to Water Supply and Sewage Disposal :—

WATER SUPPLY.

Barnsley is supplied from two Reservoirs at Upper Midhope and Ingbirchworth, near Penistone, having gathering grounds of about 4,000 acres in all, and situate about 800 feet above sea-level.

The total storage capacity is 712,000,000 gallons. The whole of the water is filtered through sand filters, and treated with lime or chalk to neutralise a tendency of the water to act on lead.

The total hardness of the water averages 3 degrees.

The total population supplied is about 145,000.

RAINFALL AT BARNSELEY, 1919.

Month.	Total depth. Inches.	No. of days on which rain fell.
January ..	3.17	21
February ..	2.19	9
March ..	4.38	16
April ..	1.51	16
May ..	1.02	9
June ..	.65	7
July ..	4.06	11
August ..	2.76	10
September ..	1.60	8
October ..	3.29	10
November ..	1.60	17
December ..	3.32	20
	<u>29.55</u>	<u>154</u>

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The Sewage of the Borough is dealt with at the Disposal Works at Lund Fields. The treatment comprises settlement in Detritus Tanks and in 8 Sedimentation Tanks having a capacity equal to one day's dry weather flow, and followed by treatment on 9 circular streaming Filters, operated by Messrs. Jennings' Sprinklers.

The effluent from these Filters being afterwards passed through humus ponds, thence on to secondary Filter beds, and afterwards into the river.

About 40 acres of prepared underdrained land is also available for the filtered effluent.

Sewage from the greater part of the Borough gravitates to the Works ; the remainder, that from the low level, is pumped.

REPORT

OF THE
BOROUGH SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1919.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT,
PONTEFRACT ROAD,
June, 1920.

To the Health Committee of the Town Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting to your notice my first Annual Report.

The Report covers the whole of the year, and includes the work done by the late Mr. Savage.

Since taking up duties as Borough Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent in September, 1919, a large amount of work has been accomplished. The various facts and figures relating to each of the many items which go to make up the multifarious duties of a Sanitary Inspector will be found detailed in the following pages.

INSPECTION WORK.

During the year the total number of inspections were ...	3,740
" " " " re-inspections were	4,976
" " " " Nuisances found ...	3,416
" " " " " abated ...	1,335
Number of Statutory Notices served ...	415
" Preliminary Notices served ...	235

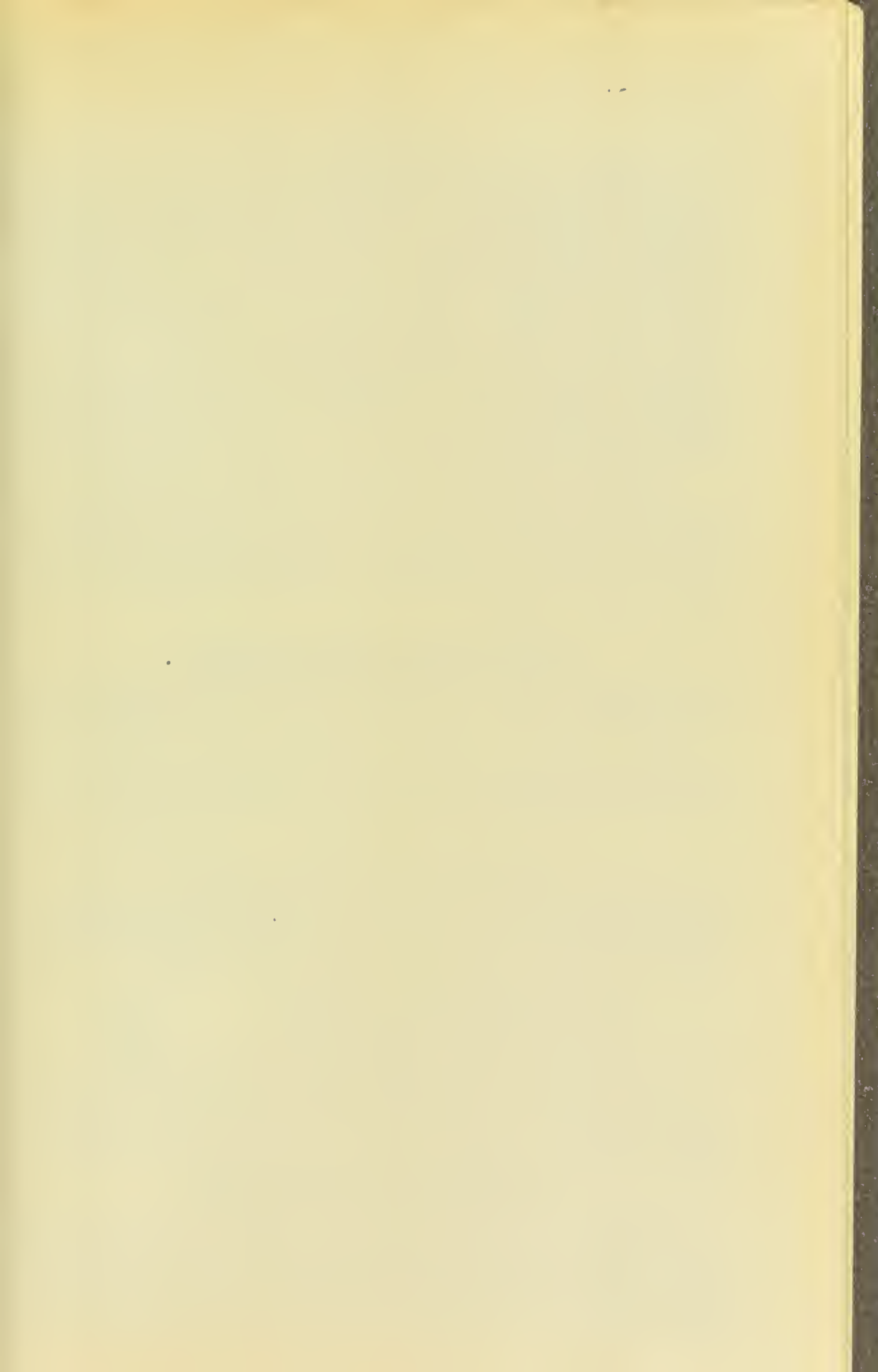
The following tables shew the amount of routine inspection work carried out, and the improvement effected as a result of such work. The work under the Housing Acts is not included, and is dealt with later.

Details of Inspection Work.

	INSPECTIONS.						RE-INSPECTIONS.						Total.		
	WARDS.						WARDS.								
	N.	S.	E.	W.	S.E.	SW Total.	N.	S.	E.	W.	S.E.	SW Total.			
Dwelling-houses—Inspected (ordinary)	295	368	298	529	702	433	2625	116	152	84	166	366	155	1039	3664
Re Infectious Disease	13	28	23	41	101	13	219								219
„ Suspected Overcrowding	8	20	3	20	14	10	75	5	4	3	7	12	1	32	107
„ Dirty Condition..	9	19	12	19	32	13	104	2	13	8	5	31	10	69	173
Workshops—Ordinary	2	7	1	5	1	9	25		1					1	26
Factories		2					2								2
Hospitals					1		1								1
Bakehouses (ordinary)	7	23	5	1	8	8	52								52
Cowsheds	22			3		4	29								29
Dairies		1					1								1
Milkshops	1		1				2								2
Ice-Cream Premises		1			6		7								7
Slaughter-houses	2	6		31	2	25	66								66
Offensive Trades	5	8	8		12	9	42								42
Common Lodging Houses..			5	4	68	2	79					2		2	81
Houses let in Lodging		2			31	6	39								39
Fried Fish Shops	6	9	19	7	18	12	71		2					2	73
Offensive Accumulations	1	11		4	17	18	51								51
Drains—Grenade Tested	1			2	2		5								5
Inspected	2	35	12	9	40	11	109	4	27	9	12	28	10	90	199
Sewers—Street Gullies	1						1								1
Stable Premises		1					1								1
Tents, Vans and Sheds			7				7								7
Shops—Re Meat		4	2		4		10								10
„ Food Supplies		2		2		5	9								9
Smoke Observations			2				2								2
Miscellaneous	8	11	3	12	15	57	106					1		1	107
Totals	383	558	401	689	1074	635	3740	127	199	104	190	440	176	1236	4976

Sanitary Improvements made and Defects remedied under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors.

	BY NOTICE.						WITHOUT NOTICE.							
	WARDS.						WARDS.							
	N.	S.	E.	W.	S.E.	S.W.	Totl.	N.	S.	E.	W.	S.E.	S.W.	Totl.
Houses —Provided with sufficient sanitary accommodation ...	6	46	...	30	28	22	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
Roofs repaired ...	10	10	8	23	22	11	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Windows improved ...	2	...	2	...	7	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Means of ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inside walls and ceilings re-paired and re-plastered ...	1	3	3	2	14	...	23	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
New floors laid or repaired ...	5	...	7	7	15	10	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Fireplaces repaired ...	3	1	...	4	6	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Eaves, gutters, and fall-pipes fixed or repaired ...	21	19	13	28	32	25	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Outside walls repaired or re-pointed ...	3	3	3	...	5	6	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
Chimneys do.	1	1	...	3	2	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Cleansed or lime-washed	8	9	5	4	23	8	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Overcrowding discontinued	...	...	2	2	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Disinfected ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
No. of rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	57	51	56	147	28	370
Nuisance arising from keeping swine or other animals abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	228	204	224	588	112	1480
Schools —Disinfected ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of class-rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1
Hospitals —Disinfected ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Factories —Cleansed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workshops —Cleansed or lime-washed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fried Fish Shops —Cleansed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drains —Opened out for inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reconstructed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cleansed or repaired ...	6	10	10	5	26	10	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Inspection chambers built	1	3	2	...	1	1	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
New sinks fixed ...	1	...	1	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Sinks —Waste-pipes trapped, renewed or repaired ...	3	12	12	7	30	10	74	2	...	2	...	1	...	80
Waste-pipes disconnected	...	...	8	...	6	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	9
Urinals —Cleansed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Water Closets —Total No. provided	4	24	...	19	16	12	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
To replace other form of closet	2	18	...	15	11	9	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Reconstructed ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Repaired ...	4	5	3	...	13	9	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Lighting and ventilation improved	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Lime-washed or cleansed	...	3	3	...	14	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Soil-pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
New flush-pipes fixed ...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
New cistern fixed	...	3	2	3	10	4	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Waste-Water Closets —Converted to ordinary W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repaired	...	2	...	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Lime-washed	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Ash-places —Portable receptacles provided	6	46	...	30	28	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
Furnished with proper door and covering	1	3	8	...	18	2	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Midden Privies repaired	...	...	...	...	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Offensive Trades —Lime-washed	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Offensive Accumulation —Removed	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Miscellaneous —Not classified above	4	16	45	10	40	25	140	6	...	...	...	...	...	146
Totals	92	239	137	199	393	212	1272	168	294	257	284	753	145	1901
														173



· NOTICES.

The notices served for the purpose of requiring the removal of insanitary conditions are of two kinds, the Statutory or "Legal" Notice, and the Preliminary or "Intimation" Notice. Statutory Notices are those ordered to be served by the Committee. Preliminary Notices are those served when matters require to be dealt with promptly. The greater part of our work has been carried out in response to the issue of preliminary notices or letters, without the matter having been brought before the Health Committee. This is very satisfactory, and goes to show that owners and other persons who may be responsible for sanitary defects realise that the requirements of the sanitary department must be met.

This system of preliminary notices has been adopted during the year, which has produced surprising results in the amount of work accomplished without the cumbersome task of reporting to Committee. Every effort is made by your officials to give what assistance they can to facilitate this voluntary method of making sanitary improvements.

PRIVATE IMPROVEMENT WORKS..

Certain sanitary defects which require to be remedied with the least possible delay are undertaken by this Department and executed by our own staff of workmen.

This work consists chiefly of the unstopping and cleansing of drains, water-closets, waste-pipes, &c. The work is only carried out by the order of the person responsible for the cost thereof.

INFECTION AND DISINFECTION.

All infectious cases enumerated in the Medical Officer of Health's Report, with the exception of Measles, are investigated by this Department, and the subsequent disinfection of infected premises has entailed the following inspectorial work :—

Inspection of infected houses	...	...	219
Re-inspection of infected houses	...	...	210
Number of infected houses disinfected	...	...	370
" " rooms "	...	...	1,480

In addition to the ordinary disinfection work we have also from time to time been requested to disinfect houses following such diseases as Cancer, Measles, etc., and we have readily responded to such requests.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

During the year 71 inspections have been made of factories and workshops. More time is needed to devote to this important work where so many persons are employed, but more pressing sanitary administration has fully occupied the resources of your sanitary staff.

On the whole the Factories, Workshops and Workplaces have been well kept, but one could wish that more frequent and careful attention should be given to the conditions of the sanitary conveniences, which are too often allowed to get into a filthy and offensive condition. These remarks apply not only to the Workshops, but also and with even greater force to some of the factories and mills.

CANAL BOATS.

During the year very few Boats have come into the district. More activity appears now, and this will call for more inspections during the present year. Four Boats were inspected, registered for sixteen persons. Number living aboard were four males, three females, and four children (two males and two females).

The general condition of the Boats was fair. Three infringements of the Act were found, two Boats not numbered, lettered or marked, and one dirty cabin. Notices were sent to the owners and masters, who removed the cause of complaint.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are 13 common Lodging Houses in the Borough, with accommodation for 610 adults. During the year I made a special report to the Health Committee on these premises, showing the awful state of affairs existing.

As a result the Model Bye-laws were adopted to enable the Local Authority to have more control and guidance over the keepers of these places.

The work of re-registration and improvement is now in hand.

Associated with the above head there are 71 Houses let in Lodgings, and 26 furnished Rooms, all of which receive attention as often as possible.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are 76 Offensive Trade premises in the Borough, Fish Frying having been declared to be an Offensive Trade by the Local Authority. They consist of the following :—

Fish Frying ...	...	...	...	52
Gut Scrapers	...	...	...	1
Tripe Dressers	...	...	...	5
Black Pudding Manufacturers	...	...	...	14
Fellmongers	...	...	...	4
				—
				76
				==

The whole of these premises are regularly inspected for the detection of nuisances.

Total number of Loads from Privies ...	4,792	5,536	5,572
" " " Slaughter-houses... ..	262	100	116
Total number of Loads from Ashpits and Bins	16,105	15,907	17,675
Total number of Loads of Trade Refuse	1,405	1,300	1,456
Total number of Loads from Bell Cart Refuse	1,405	1,267	638
Total number of Loads by Tradespeople	1,322	1,516	1,073
	<u>25,296</u>	<u>25,626</u>	<u>26,530</u>

This shows an increase in number of Loads of 1,234 against 1917 and 904 in 1918.

Total number of Loads from cesspools...			
" " Honeywell ...	2,969	2,035	1,935
" " Pogmoor ...	292	196	133
	<u>2,261</u>	<u>2,231</u>	<u>2,068</u>

Total number of Garbage Tubs emptied	3,057	1,779	2,073
--------------------------------------	-------	-------	-------

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

	1917	1918	1919
Loads sent to the Destructor	2,584	1,581	4,561
" " " by tradespeople	1,322	1,516	1,073
" " Warren Quarry Tip...	12,525	12,272	6,041
" " Pogmoor Tip ...	6,969	7,814	9,617
" " Kingstone Tip ...	56	21	3,109
" " Smithies Lane Tip ...	562	383	362
" " Local Farmers ...	41	345	668
" " Farmers by rail ...	1,237	1,424	1,099
	<u>25,296</u>	<u>25,626</u>	<u>26,530</u>

From Cesspools put down sewer in Honeywell Lane	1,969	2,035	1,935
From Cesspools put down on land at Pogmoor	292	196	133
	<u>2,261</u>	<u>2,231</u>	<u>2,068</u>

HOUSING ACTS, 1909 to 1919.

This important work was intensified by the introduction of the 1919 Act. The demand for inspection and recording of the whole of the houses in the Borough is a severe strain on our Sanitary Staff, and unless the Staff is further increased to meet the requirements of this Act, systematic inspection cannot be done. Good work has been done in Barnsley under this head, but with the scheduling of the insanitary Areas the staff of this Department will have to work at full strength for some years to come.

The Housing work done in 1919 was small compared with preceding years, and far short of what is now demanded of us. The reasons for this were, the staff was too small to cope with the ever-increasing work, and second the death of the Sanitary Inspector, and subsequent changes in the staff disorganised the whole department.

The work is now proceeding briskly, and every effort is being made.

Total number of houses inspected under the Housing Acts, 408.

Number of houses which have been repaired P. H. Acts, 1875, 320.

No Closing Orders or Demolition Orders were made.

III. INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

This very important branch of sanitary work has received my fullest attention since taking up duties. Every effort is made to ensure for the Borough a good, wholesome food supply, and successful work has been done in this connection.

I was delighted to find in Barnsley a system of central slaughtering, which thus enabled us to more or less inspect all animals slaughtered. With de-control this system is falling away, introducing private slaughtering all over the town, and at all times making it impossible to inspect the meat supply of the Borough.

Inspection during the past year revealed the fact that the food offered for sale in the Borough was of a very good quality, and would bear favourable comparison with that of any other town.

Every effort is made to inspect every carcase prepared for sale within the Borough, together with all the organs. It is to be regretted that meat is brought into the Borough dressed ready for sale, without affording any means of inspection. It would be much more satisfactory if meat could be transferred from one district to another in carcase, as when it is cut up it is extremely difficult to detect disease unless very pronounced.

Of the 1,886 beasts inspected, 81 beasts on post mortem were found to be affected with Tuberculosis. That is nearly 4·3 per cent.

I have to thank the management of the Co-operative slaughterhouse for the excellent facilities afforded for inspection, and for their effective co-operation. Apart from my visits on routine occasions they have invited me to give an opinion on carcasses which otherwise I should not have seen. Consultation with the Medical Officer, the Management, and myself has been frequent, and has created a cordial impression which will be productive of much good.

Total weight of meat surrendered as unfit for food ;—

Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
16	11	6	10

A comparison of the weights of meat surrendered during 1917-18-19 will shew the value of central slaughtering without further comment :

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
1917	... 0	9	0	1
1918	... 6	7	0	3
1919	... 16	11	6	10

The following tables give particulars of all diseased meat inspected :

CARCASES WITH ALL ORGANS SURRENDERED AS TOTALLY
UNFIT FOR HUMAN FOOD.

		Tuber- culosis.	Accident.	Inflammt'y Diseases.	Parasitic Diseases.	Bacterial Diseases.
Cows...	...	50	2	1	...	1
Bullocks	...	8	1	...	...	...
Heifers	...	3	2	...	...	...
Pigs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheep	...	...	21	3	8	3
Calves	...	...	...	...	...	...

CARCASES PARTIALLY SURRENDERED AS UNFIT FOR FOOD.

		Tuber- culosis.	Accident.	Inflammt'y Diseases.	Parasitic Diseases.	Bacterial Diseases.
Cows...	...	9	2	...	...	...
Bullocks	...	2	...	...	...	...
Heifers	...	...	1	...	...	..
Pigs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheep	..	...	...	...	5	...
Calves	...	...	2	...	...	...

VARIOUS ORGANS CONDEMNED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN FOOD.

		Head	Lungs	Liver	Stomach	Kidneys	Uterus	Heart	Spleen	Udder	Mesentery	Intestines
Tuberculosis	Cows ...	45	45	45	135	90	45	45	45	90	45	90
	Bullocks	8	8	8	24	16	8	8	8	8	8	16
	Heifers..	3	3	6	9	6	3	3	3	3	3	6
	Pigs ..	...	19	19	19	9	...	4	...	...	...	4
	Sheep ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Calves ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accident ...	Cows ...	2	2	2	6	4	2	2	2	4	2	4
	Bullocks	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
	Heifers..	2	2	2	6	2	2	2	2	..	2	4
	Pigs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sheep ...	21	36	36	36	72	36	18	14	...	...	20
	Calves ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammatory Diseases ..	Cows ...	3	3	3	9	3	3	3	3	6	3	6
	Bullocks	...	1	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	2
	Heifers..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pigs ...	...	6	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sheep ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Calves ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parasitic Diseases ...	Cows ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bullocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Heifers..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pigs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sheep ...	...	...	8	8	...	6	16	...	...	...	...
	Calves ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bacterial Diseases ...	Cows ...	...	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2
	Bullocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Heifers..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pigs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sheep ..	...	...	3	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
	Calves ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The amount of other food stuffs surrendered and destroyed as trade refuse, the same being unfit for the food of man.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Hams ...	—	9	3	8
Rabbits ...	—	6	—	26
Dates ...	—	10	—	—
Cheese ...	—	2	1	1
Butter ...	—	3	1	2
Tomatoes (tinned)...	—	—	—	6
Ox Tongue (tinned).	—	—	—	12
Corned Beef (tinned)	—	—	—	12
Margarine (tinned)...	—	—	—	4
Tripe and Cow Heels	1	5	—	—

		Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Yeast ...	...	—	10	—	—
Billberries ...	...	—	—	1	8
Cucumbers ...	...	—	1	—	5½
Herrings ...	...	—	6	—	—
Kippers ...	...	—	—	3	16
Ox Hearts ...	...	—	—	1	19
Potatoes ...	...	8	—	—	—
Condensed Milk ...	...	—	—	1	0
Eggs... ...	...	—	—	2	13
Mussels ...	...	—	2	—	—
Mackerel ...	...	1	—	—	—
		12	10	9	23½

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are 23 private Slaughter-houses in the Borough, 17 Registered, 6 Licensed.

During the year these places were not in use owing to the central system of slaughtering, but many applications have been received for renewal of licenses ready for de-control of meat.

The whole of these places have been inspected and many improvements effected

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

There are 10 Cowkeepers within the Borough all of whom are farmers, keeping an aggregate of 82 cows, contained in 13 cowsheds.

The whole of these cowsheds have been inspected, and in three cases improvements in the matter of lighting and ventilation have been effected.

In one cowshed an animal was found in an advanced stage of Tuberculosis, breathing death and destruction to the other cows. On my advice the cow was sent to the Knacker yard and slaughtered.

I cannot say that these cowsheds are kept in a desirable condition. In most cases the cows were dirty, the walls festooned with cobwebs, and manure piled up to the very door. With such a state of affairs it is impossible to supply clean wholesome milk.

There are 31 Purveyors of Milk who bring in milk to the Borough from the outside districts.

Seventeen Milkshops are registered for the purpose of selling milk within the Borough.

Many of these milkshops are situated in most undesirable places, and I hope, as soon as pressure of work will permit, to try and obtain better conditions in these places for the storing of milk.

ICE CREAM.

Many applications have been sent to me from the Food Office from persons desiring supplies of sugar for the manufacture of Ice Cream; in only a few cases have the premises been suitable. There are at present some 39 persons making Ice Cream in the Borough.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

During the year 85 samples of Food and Drugs were taken and submitted to the Analyst. The following is a summary of the articles taken :—

Total number of Samples taken, 85.

Baking Powder	...	...	...	...	1
Butter	...	...	...	...	13
Cheese	...	...	...	...	1
Coffee	...	...	...	...	1
Glycerine	..	...	...	...	1
Lard	...	...	...	...	9
Liquorice Powder		...	...	...	1
Margarine	...	...	...	...	5
Milk (Condensed)	...	...	...	...	1
„ (New)	...	...	...	...	43
„ (Stale)	...	...	...	...	1
Pepper	...	...	...	...	1
Sugar	...	...	...	...	2
Tea	...	...	...	...	4
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	1
					85
					85

Reported on as follows :—

Baking Powder, Genuine	...	...	...	...	1
Butter, Genuine	...	...	...	...	13
Cheese, „	...	...	...	...	1
Coffee, „	...	...	...	...	1
Glycerine, „	...	...	...	...	1
Lard, „	...	...	...	...	9
Liquorice Powder, Genuine	...	...	...	...	1
Margarine, Genuine	...	...	...	...	5
Milk (Condensed), Genuine	...	...	...	...	1
„ (New), Superior quality	...	...	...	...	5
„ „ Genuine	...	...	...	...	23
„ „ Fair	...	...	...	...	9
„ „ Adulterated	...	...	...	...	6
„ (Stale), Genuine	...	...	...	...	1
Pepper, Genuine	...	...	..	...	1
Sugar, „	...	...	..	...	2
Tea, „	...	...	...	...	4
Vinegar „	...	...	...	...	1
					85
					85

Of the six cases of Adulterated Milk, three were summoned, one fined 40/- and costs, one 20/- and costs, and the other 10/- and costs.

I think it may be claimed that as a result of the improvements chronicled in this Report that the sanitary condition of the Borough is improved.

Many pressing and formidable reforms are necessary to affect a sanitary reform in Barnsley. These reforms are not unsurmountable, and with the realization of the schemes in hand and the continuation of the enthusiastic co-operation of the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, I look forward with pleasure to accomplishing a healthy sanitary reform.

I have pleasure in testifying to the valuable assistance and support given to me by the M. O. H., who has at all times taken the keenest interest in the working of the Department. Acting on his advice many difficulties have been overcome, and the work of reorganisation well established.

May I be permitted to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their interest and support in matters relating to the health of the Borough.

To the members of the Staff I extend my thanks for willing and useful services rendered.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

THOS. DOUGLAS,
Borough Sanitary Inspector and
Supt. of Public Cleansing.

IV.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There has been on the whole a continuance of the low incidence of Infectious Diseases, with the exception of Influenza and Measles. Twenty-nine cases of Diphtheria were notified, causing two deaths. The numbers during the last four years have been 56, 24, 53 and 42. Scarlet Fever showed a considerable increase over the extremely low rate prevailing during the last four years. 134 cases occurred, causing three deaths. There was at the time of its greatest prevalence—the last quarter of the year—a general increase in this disease throughout the country. Owing to pressure on the accommodation at the Kendray Hospital, and, in some cases, the satisfactory nature of home isolation, 24 cases were nursed at home. This was followed in one well-marked instance by the spread of the disease among other members of the family.

There were 11 cases of Enteric Fever notified and removed to the Kendray Hospital. Of these six were undoubted cases of that disease. In the five remaining cases the ultimate diagnosis was as follows.—Septic Inflammation of the Uterine Appendages (Salpingitis), Tuberculous Peritonitis (post-mortem), Acute Bronchitis, Influenza and Pneumonia.

There were three cases of Puerperal Fever notified, as against five for the whole of the previous five years. One of these cases was fatal. The increased number of cases supply additional reasons why your Committee is pushing on with its schemes for improving the Midwifery Service and the Maternity and Child Welfare work.

I have again to report a large increase in the number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum. This condition is due to infection of the child's eyes by the gonococcus. The cases notified during the last four years were 15, 9, 16 and 39 and 46 in 1919.

It is expected that the provision of facilities for the treatment of Venereal Diseases will materially improve the incidence of this disease, the effects of which, unskilfully treated, are catastrophic.

There were 151 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified, as against 144, 123, 227 and 200 in the years 1915-18. There were also 19 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, compared with 14, 44, 37 and 43 in the years 1915-18.

There were 71 cases of Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia notified, of which 30 cases of Influenzal Pneumonia occurred in March. This epidemic was dealt with in last year's Report.

Thirteen cases of Malaria came to the knowledge of the Department. All these cases were found to have contracted the disease abroad.

One case each of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, Encephalitis Lethargica (so-called sleeping sickness), and Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis) were notified and treated at the Kendray Hospital.

MEASLES.

The 1918 outbreak of Measles terminated for all practical purposes at the end of July. Sporadic cases, however, continued to occur up to the end of October. From thence to the end of the year no further cases were notified. Four cases were notified in January, 1919, and one in February. From this time onward a mild epidemic prevailed, reaching its maximum in June and minimum in September. In October, another phase made itself apparent of a rather more severe type as was to be expected at that time of the year. A maximum was reached in the first week of December, with a rapid decline to the end of the year. Yet a third phase, with a maximum early in March and disappearing at the end of April, occurred in 1920.

With the exception of the East and South-East Wards, Sporadic cases only occurred in the remaining Wards of the Borough up to the end of the year.

In the North Ward there was an outbreak in 1919, 33 cases with no deaths being brought to the knowledge of the Health Department up to the end of the year. but 70 cases with six deaths occurred from January to the end of April, 1920.

In the South Ward, 42 cases with five deaths occurred in the last three months of the year, while 22 cases (nine deaths) were discovered by the Health Visitors, School Nurses and Teachers early in 1920.

In the East Ward, the epidemic began in March and finished in August ; 112 cases, causing five deaths, were notified. There were five odd cases early in 1920, with no deaths.

In the West Ward a few sporadic cases occurred in May, June and July, and a mild epidemic in November and December—42 cases, no deaths. In the first four months of 1920, however, 82 cases, causing five deaths, were discovered by the agencies above-mentioned.

The South-East Ward was heavily attacked from May, 1919, to May, 1920, with a slight intermission in August and September. The number of cases for the twelve months being 278, causing 25 deaths, and 30, causing 10 deaths.

The South-West Ward was attacked with the South Ward, the number being respectively 42 cases, no deaths, and 16 cases with two deaths.

Taking the whole of the Borough for 1919, 549 cases caused 35 deaths, a case mortality of 6·3 per cent., compared with 8·6 per cent. in 1918.

The following comparative Table is of interest ;

	North Ward.	South Ward.	East Ward.	West Ward.	South- East Ward.	South- West Ward.	Totals.
Approximate Civil Popula- tion (1919)	7237	8360	4772	8147	17541	5623	51680
Number of Cases	33	42	112	42	278	42	549
Incidence per 1,000 living ..	4·5	5·0	2·4	5·1	15·8	7·4	10·6
Number of Deaths .. ..	..	5	5	..	25	..	35
Death Rate per 1,000 living.	..	0·6	1·0	..	1·4	..	0·6
Mortality per cent. of those Infected .. ..	..	12	4·4	..	9	..	6·3

The bad position occupied by the South-East Ward is noteworthy, and is largely due to the preponderance of bad housing conditions in that district.

TABLE IX.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1919.

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases Notified.								Total Cases Notified in each Ward.						Removed to Kendray Fever Hospital
	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 years and upwards.	North Ward.	South Ward.	East Ward.	West Ward.	South-East Ward.	South-West Ward.	
Diphtheria (including Mem branous Croup	29	...	6	18	4	1	...	...	...	3	5	7	11	3	25
Erysipelas	27	1	1	3	3	4	15	...	2	3	2	9	10	1	..
Scarlet Fever	134	...	23	92	15	4	...	..	14	19	9	27	55	10	110
Enteric Fever	11	...	...	6	2	1	2	...	1	1	4	1	3	1	11
Puerperal Fever	3	...	...	..	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	46	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	6	25	6	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	151	...	3	48	26	58	16	...	11	34	21	31	43	11	...
Other Forms of Tuberculosis .	19	...	..	15	3	1	..	...	1	4	2	2	6	4	...
Measles	545	24	245	270	2	4	...	...	31	42	112	40	278	42	...
German Measles	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
Chicken Pox	11	1	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	4	...	..
Influenzal Pneumonia... ..	50	...	6	10	5	22	5	2	9	7	4	5	17	8	...
Primary Pneumonia	21	...	3	2	4	7	5	...	7	3	1	2	6	2	...
Malaria	13	...	...	1	2	10	...	...	1	1	...	4	7	..	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Polio Myelitis	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Totals	1067	72	295	472	68	115	43	2	80	126	166	139	468	88	148

TABLE X.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES—Table shewing Period of Prevalence.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Augst.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Diphtheria ...	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	1	2	3	5	2	29
Erysipelas ...	1	1	1	...	1	2	1	1	2	5	4	8	27
Scarlet Fever ...	3	2	4	9	5	7	10	11	11	30	25	20	134
Enteric Fever ...	...	5	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	11
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	3	...	5	3	1	11	5	2	5	5	4	2	46
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	19	19	17	12	11	8	8	12	13	12	9	11	151
Other Forms of Tubercul.	1	2	7	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	19
Measles ...	4	4	25	19	48	78	56	34	16	51	119	91	545
German Measles ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Chicken Pox ...	...	...	...	1	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Influenzal Pneumonia ...	...	...	30	6	...	1	7	3	...	3	...	...	50
Primary Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	2	6	5	1	1	2	2	2	21
Malaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	1	1	3	...	13
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Acute Polio Myelitis ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	33	35	93	51	82	126	101	70	54	112	171	139	1067

In addition to the foregoing Notifications of Cases by Medical Practitioners, 139 children were notified by the Head Teachers of the Schools to be suffering from various complaints.

The cause of absence as reported to the Teacher and the actual cause as found by the Department was as follows :—

TABLE XI.

Alleged Cause of Absence.	ACTUAL DISEASE FOUND.														
	Illness as Alleged.	No. Illness.	Impetigo.	Unclean Head	Colds.	Mumps.	Measles	Chicken Pox.	Influenza	Diarrhoea.	Bronchitis.	Whooping Cough.	Scarlet Fever.	Pneumonia.	Totals.
Measles ...	60	...	...	...	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	1	1	74
Not Specified ...	...	1	2	...	4	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	13
Diphtheria ...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Mumps ...	46	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	49
Whooping Cough ...	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Scarlet Fever ...	10	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	13
Rheumatic Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chicken Pox... ..	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Colds ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ringworm ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Impetigo ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Influenza ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rash ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Totals	139	1	3	1	14	2	1	2	1	2	4	4	1	2	177

TUBERCULOSIS.

(a) THE COUNCIL'S SCHEME.—The scheme for the treatment of Tuberculosis consists of a Tuberculosis Dispensary, which is open for four sessions weekly. A Sanatorium of 52 beds, situated in the adjoining Urban District of Worsborough, which is used jointly by the County Boroughs of Barnsley and Wakefield, and, by agreement with the Barnsley Poor Law Authority, the provision of beds for Hospital Cases.

(b) The arrangement for Hospital Beds awaits the consent of the Ministry of Health.

(c) The accommodation at the Sanatorium is sufficient for females, but insufficient for early cases among males.

(d) The scheme should be extended by the organisation of a Colony on the lines of the Papworth Colony, either by the West Riding County Council, or a combination of the larger Boroughs in the West Riding. This would enable the period of Sanatorium treatment to be materially shortened, thereby avoiding the present long-waiting list, and would adequately provide for the training of ex-Sanatorium patients in a hygienic and self-supporting occupation.

(e) Complete co-operation with Medical Practitioners is secured by a system of written reports upon each case sent by them.

(f) Patients readily avail themselves of the facilities provided. Difficulty is experienced in persuading women with large households to undergo Sanatorium treatment, and it is difficult to persuade men to stay in the Sanatorium over any prolonged period owing to financial disabilities thereby entailed.—*Vide* Report on Sanatorium Cases—"Patients left at own request."

(g) All cases notified to the Public Health Department are visited by the Tuberculosis Nurse, and a report on their social and material condition prepared. The cases are re-visited from time to time, and contacts are urged to undergo periodic examination. I regret to say that there is no after-care organisation in being. Mr. Jackson, late Secretary to the National Insurance Committee, Barnsley, now in a similar post at Bradford, took a great interest in this work. His suggestions for the formation of a Committee did not receive the support they deserved. A similar fate overtook Mr. R. F. Pawsey's attempt to form a Guild of Help, which aimed primarily at the co-ordination of all the various Charities in the Borough, and would have provided the necessary organisation for the individual care and oversight of the Tuberculous.

I am pleased to be able to report that the number of cases and deaths from the disease shows a marked diminution.

TABLE A.

Year	Pulmonary.			Other Forms of Tuberculosis.		
	Notified	Died	Death Rate per 1,000 living	Notified	Died	Death Rate per 1,000 living
1915	144	48	0.95	14	17	0.33
1916	123	54	1.09	44	9	0.18
1917	227	63	1.31	37	21	0.44
1918	200	83	1.75	43	22	0.46
1919	151	60	1.16	19	16	0.31

It is highly probable, however, that a large number of persons suffering from Tuberculosis died from Influenza in the great Epidemic, 1919-20.

Overcrowding, although great and steadily increasing in amount, does not seem to have played a prominent part in the production of cases. In the following Table the number of families where there were more than two persons per room are shewn above the heavy line. They number 14, consisting of 115 persons. The proportion per cent. of families so overcrowded equals 8.4, as against 10 per cent. at the 1911 Census.

TABLE B.

No. of Rooms in Infected Houses.	No. of Persons.												Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
	No. of Families.												Houses.	Occupants
2 ...	1	...	1	2	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	22
3 ...	1	1	1	1	6	1	2	3	...	...	...	..	16	84
4 ...	2	8	11	13	15	10	13	7	5	1	...	...	85	440
5 ...	...	...	4	10	7	5	4	...	2	2	...	1	35	195
6 ...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	9	55
7 and over ...	...	...	1	4	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	7	16	130
Families ...	4	9	20	31	33	17	21	11	8	5	...	8	167	...
Persons ...	4	18	60	124	165	102	147	88	72	50	...	96	...	926

TABLE C.—Summary of Notifications during the period January 1st, 1919, to December 31st, 1919, in the County Borough of Barnsley.

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM A. (PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS).

Age Periods.	NUMBER OF PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS.												
	0—1	1—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—35	35—45	45—55	55—65	65 and upwards	Total Primary Notifications	Total Notifications on Form A 14
Col. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Pulmonary—Males	2	15	5	7	10	13	16	7	2	..	77	
do. —Females	1	15	11	6	3	11	18	5	2	..	72	
Non-Pulmonary—Males	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	Duplicates not entered.
do. —Females.	3	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	9	
Totals	3	36	21	15	14	25	34	12	4	..	164	

NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM B.

	Number of Primary Notifications						Total Notifications on Form B. 19
	Under 5	5—10	10—15	Total Primary Notifications 18	15—20	20—25	
Col.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Pulmonary—Males
do —Females	2	..	..	2	..	..
Non-Pulmonary—Males	2	..	..	2	..	..
do. —Females.	..	1	1	..	2	..	..

NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM C.

Poor-Law Institutions	Sanatoria.
20	21
..	44
..	16
..	..
..	..

NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM D.

Poor-Law Institutions	Sanatoria.
22	23
..	33
..	15
..	..
..	..

TABLE D.—Shewing Occupations in Age and Sex Groups.

OCCUPATIONS.		0—1	1—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—30	30—35	35—40	40—45	45—50	50—55	55—60	60—65	65—70	Totals
1 Dentist	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2 Domestic Duties	F	..	..	..	..	4	3	4	1	7	8	2	1	..	1	..	31
3 School Children	M	..	..	17	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
	F	..	..	20	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
4 Under School Age "	M	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
5 Coal Miner	M	..	..	..	..	3	5	2	3	6	1	2	1	..	..	..	23
6 No Occupation "	M	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	7
	F	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	5
7 Munition Worker	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8 Clerk "	M	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
	F	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
9 Shop Assistant "	M	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
10 Weaver	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
11 Dressmaker	F	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
12 Drayman	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
13 Bobbin Worker "	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
14 Fish and Chip Dealer "	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
15 Glass Maker	M	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
16 Road Maker	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
17 Traveller	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
18 Motor Driver	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
19 Engineer	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
20 Labourer	M	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
21 Waiter	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
22 Boot Repairer	M	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
23 Nurse	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
24 Tailoress	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
25 Moulder	M	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL	M	..	1	17	12	6	10	9	8	8	7	3	3	..	2	..	86
	F	..	2	20	14	9	4	6	3	10	8	5	1	1	1	..	84

TABLE E.

Site of Disease in Age and Sex Groups among Cases notified in 1919.

DISEASE.		0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	Total
Lungs	M	..	1	13	9	6	10	9	7	8	7	3	8	..	2	..	78
	F	..	1	15	14	6	3	6	3	10	8	4	1	1	1	..	73
Glands in Neck	M	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	F	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Hip	M	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spine	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Peritonitis	M	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Other Organs	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total	M	..	1	17	12	6	10	9	8	8	7	3	3	..	2	..	86
	F	..	2	20	14	9	4	6	3	10	8	5	1	1	1	..	84

TABLE F.

Shewing Capacity for Work in Age Groups.

		15-20 years	20-25 years	25-30 years	30-35 years	35-40 years	40-45 years	45-50 years	50-55 years	55-60 years	60-65 years	65-70 years	Total
Fit for Work	..	7	10	10	7	10	13	4	..	..	1	..	62
Not fit for Work	..	8	4	5	4	8	3	4	4	1	2	..	43
Total	..	15	14	15	11	18	16	8	4	1	3	..	105

Report of the Assistant Tuberculosis Officer and Resident Medical Officer at the Barnsley and Wakefield Joint Sanatorium.

Comparing last year's statistics with this year, it will be found that the attendance at the Dispensary this year numbered 3,580, while the year before it was 3,514, which, on the whole, appears satisfactory.

It is to be regretted, however, that some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the regular attendance of a certain class of patient where regular observation is desirable.

The new cases examined were 239, of which :—

51 were Insured.
 26 „ Non-Insured.
 34 „ Military.
 128 „ Dependants.

The types of cases treated will be found in the Table of "Classification of Diseases." The line of treatment adopted in conjunction with Medicinal assistance is to get the patient to

realise the important benefits likely to accrue from a hygienic mode of life, viz. :—

1. The importance of fresh air,
2. The necessity of always using the sputum-flask.
3. Rest and exercise whenever advised.
4. The use of the Respirator, with the usual inhalant, which is supplied by the Dispensary.

Home visits have been paid by Nurse Blackmore on 2,744 occasions. Elementary instructions on Hygiene is given, and good results obtained in this very difficult branch of the work. Some little difficulty has also been experienced in obtaining the attendance of "Contacts" and it is from the observation and early treatment of these cases that any considerable reduction of the incidence of Tuberculosis is to be expected. The assistance of Nurse Blackmore in trying to get these Contact Cases for Medical examination is of great value.

It seems regrettable that 73·5% of all Deaths from Tuberculosis occur either without notification or within six months of notification.

The establishment of a Dental Clinic in connection with the Dispensary would prove of inestimable advantage. The importance of hygiene of the mouth in Tuberculosis patients cannot be over-estimated, and the patient whose teeth are in good condition is very rare. The vast majority, about 80%, suffer from Oral Sepsis and dental caries of varying extent; and when advised to have dental treatment, almost invariably fall into the hands of unregistered practitioners. The results, from the patients' point of view, are to be deplored.

Considerable difficulty has been encountered in obtaining work suitable for patients discharged from the Sanatorium and Dispensary.

The assistance of an After-Care Committee charged with this duty would be most useful. Under the present regime, a man has either to go back to his previous work or is compelled to spend several weeks looking for work suitable from the hygienic standpoint. Too often he is forced to return to his former occupation, with the inevitable result of another breakdown in health within six to nine months.

I may conclude by thanking Dr. S. R. Tattersall, who acted for me during my leave of absence abroad.

M. LYON MERCADO,
*Assistant Tuberculosis Officer and Medical Superintendent
Mount Vernon Sanatorium.*

Queen's Road Tuberculosis Dispensary.

		New Cases.	Total Cases under Treatment.	Total Attendances.	Deaths.	Classification of 146 Cases. "Contacts."		
						Positive	Neg'tive	Doubtful
Insured ..	M	33	210	857	10	2	3	4
" ..	F	18	48	224	7	3	1	..
Non-Insured ..	M	1	3	43	..	..	..	..
" ..	F	25	75	456	5	11	1	4
Dependants ..	M	62	194	958	2	9	14	5
" ..	F	66	237	1042	7	11	20	7
Military ..		34	..	..	7	..	..	..
Total ..		239	767	3580	38	36	39	20

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES—NEW CASES.

Lungs ..	..	..	123	Positive ..	..	138
Glands ..	..	..	6	Negative ..	..	58
Hip ..	..	..	2	Doubtful ..	..	43
Peritoneum ..	..	..	1			
Skin ..	..	..	6			
			<u>138</u>			<u>239</u>

NEW CASES (INCLUDING CONTACTS).

			Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.
Insured ..	..	M	20	7	10
" ..	..	F	13	4	3
Non-insured ..	..	M	1	..	..
" ..	..	F	18	1	6
Dependants ..	..	M	22	21	13
" ..	..	F	30	25	11
Military ..	..		34	..	..
Totals ..			138	58	43

Table of attendances at the Dispensary for the years 1916-17-18-19 :—

Year.	Insured.	Non-Insured	Dependants.	Total.
1916	426	186	916	1528
1917	918	216	1290	2424
1918	1511	355	1648	3514
1919	1081	499	2000	3580

Table of Cases on books, 1915-19 :—

		Have received Dispensary Treatment.	On books at present time.	
				Positive ... 658
				Negative ... 245
				Doubtful ... 74
Insured ...	M.	242	186	
" ...	F.	79	51	
Non-Insured.	M.	333	251	
" ..	F.	411	347	
Military ...		150	142	
Total ...		1215	977	
				977
				Deaths ... 169
				Left District 69
				1215

Visits paid by Nurse, 1919 :—

Wards.	1st Visits.	Re-Visits.	Death Enquiries.	Total.
North	33	280	7	320
South	42	436	11	489
East	29	223	10	262
West	29	229	11	269
South-East ...	84	932	21	1037
South-West ..	22	344	1	367
Totals	239	2444	61	2744

NOTIFICATIONS OF DEATHS DURING 1919.

3	died	within	3	days	of	notification.
2	"	"	1	week	"	"
2	"	"	3	weeks	"	"
1	"	"	1	month	"	"
1	"	"	6	weeks	"	"
1	"	"	7	"	"	"
4	"	"	2	months	"	"
3	"	"	3	"	"	"
3	"	"	4	"	"	"
4	"	"	5	"	"	"
2	"	"	6	"	"	"
1	"	"	8	"	"	"
1	"	"	9	"	"	"
3	"	"	1	year	"	"
10	"	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	years	"	"
4	"	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"
2	"	"	3	"	"	"
82 died without notification of disease.						

Of 79 deaths which occurred among Tuberculosis patients (including three who died from other conditions) 32, or 40%, were not notified, and 26, or a further 33%, died within six months of notification. Such a state of affairs invalidates notification. It is mainly due to delay by patients in consulting their medical attendant.

Table of Attendances each Month.

1919.	Insured.		Non-Insured.		Dependants.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January ..	130	28	3	52	103	114	430
February .	89	26	3	31	86	99	334
March	106	24	1	43	102	99	375
April	60	20	3	39	69	80	271
May	61	24	5	55	84	106	335
June	42	13	4	43	76	73	251
July	65	14	2	38	80	80	279
August ...	55	16	3	35	57	74	240
September.	47	20	3	35	75	78	258
October ...	79	16	6	34	99	102	336
November .	60	10	5	27	65	89	256
December .	63	13	5	24	62	48	215
	857	224	43	456	958	1042	3580

Table of New Cases examined each Month.

1919.	Insured.		Non-Insured.		Dependants.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January .	7	2	1	1	4	6	21
February.	7	3	..	3	5	4	22
March ...	6	2	..	4	8	4	24
April	5	..	..	4	3	9	21
May	7	1	..	7	8	5	28
June	5	1	..	..	3	6	15
July	4	2	..	2	6	8	22
August ..	2	2	..	1	6	4	15
September	8	2	..	..	7	6	23
October ..	10	1	..	..	6	8	25
November	3	2	..	2	1	5	13
December	3	..	..	1	5	1	10
	67	18	1	25	62	66	239

186 Sessions were held at the Dispensary.

Synopsis of Statistics relating to the Barnsley and Wakefield Joint Sanatorium, supplied by Dr. S. R. Tattersall.

Total Cases admitted in 1919.

124

BARNSELY.

65

Insured.

36

Males.

32

Females.

4

Not Insured.

29

Males.

14

Females.

15

WAKEFIELD.

59

Insured.

44

Males.

34

Females.

10

Not Insured.

15

Males.

3

Females.

12

Average Length of Stay.

Cases Discharged, 1919.	Cases.	Total Days in Sanatorium.	Average Length of Stay
			days.
Barnsley— Males ...	41	4558	111·17
„ Females...	21	2552	121·52
Wakefield— Males ...	38	4273	112·46
„ Females	18	2655	147·5
Totals	118	14038	118·97

Condition on Discharge.	BARNSELY.		WAKEFIELD.		Totals	%
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
Cured	9	1	5	3	18	15·3
Arrested Growth ...	20	10	10	7	47	39·8
Improved	3	2	3	..	8	6·8
Not Improved ...	1	2	..	2	5	4·2
Breach of Rules ...	3	1	9	..	13	11·0
At own request ...	2	3	9	5	19	16·1
Died	3	2	2	..	7	5·9
Transferred ... ..	..	..	..	1	1	0·9

Total bed-days occupied ... 16,575.

Average bed-days occupied ... 45·4.

AFTER HISTORY.

Enquiries have been made into the fate of those persons who have been treated at the Sanatorium since its opening in 1915. The Table below relates to both Barnsley and Wakefield cases, as it was found that substantially the figures were the same in each case. Only those cases whose treatment was concluded in the years preceding December 31st. 1917, have been dealt with, as, naturally, the short time which has elapsed since the completion of treatment of the later cases would give an unduly favourable view.

	Year of Discharge			Annual Percentages.			Total	Per- cent age
	1915	1916	1917	1915	1916	1917		
Well, and working ..	33	50	40	38	42.4	44.3	123	42.0
Fairly well, and working	4	4	4	4.6	3.4	4.4	12	4.1
Not well, but working..	3	3	5	3.4	2.5	5.7	11	3.9
Fairly well, not working	..	..	2	..	..	2.2	2	.7
Well .. .. .	..	3	..	..	2.5	..	3	1.0
Not well, not working.	3	9	11	3.4	7.5	12.5	23	7.9
Dead	34	34	30	39.0	28.8	22.7	88	30.0
Lost sight of	10	15	6	11.5	12.7	6.8	31	10.5
Totals	87	118	88	100	100	100	293	100

Nearly 40% of those treated in 1915, and 22% of those treated in 1917 are dead; in all 30%. 42% are well and working, 8.7% are working under a handicap of illness, and about 9% are unable to work.

These results but emphasize the fact that our scheme for the treatment of the disease is incomplete.

However elaborate a scheme may be prepared and executed, I feel sure that the first and most important item is a sweeping reformation of the Housing conditions of the people.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

In September, 1916, a report by the Medical Officer of Health was submitted, in which it was suggested that negotiations should be entered into with the Beckett Hospital for the provision of a Clinic, which should be managed by the Hospital and maintained by the Council. After prolonged discussions and meetings the scheme fell through.

In June, 1917, a part scheme for

- (1) The provision of Laboratory facilities,
- (2) The supply of Salvarsan and its substitutes to Medical Practitioners,

was submitted. The Scheme was adopted by the Council in September, 1917, and approved by the Ministry of Health.

When it became clear that the original Scheme for institutional treatment at the Beckett Hospital had fallen through, an "ad hoc" Scheme for establishing a Clinic in North Pavement, including the establishment of beds for in-patient treatment, was submitted and adopted in May, 1919. This Scheme did not meet with the approval of the Ministry of Health, and a third Scheme for out-patient treatment only at the Queen's Road Dispensary was adopted and sanctioned by the Ministry in October, 1919. This involved a considerable amount of repairs and alterations, a proportion of which will be charged to the Tuberculosis Dispensary Account.

At the time of writing the Clinic is ready for use. The Staff consists of Drs. H. F. Horne and J. Ryan. There will be three Sessions weekly, one afternoon for women and children, and two evening sessions for men.

During the past year patients from the Borough have been treated at the Sheffield and Leeds Clinics.

The cost of Railway tickets issued during the year was £23 10s. 6d.

The only return available relates to the Leeds Infirmary. At least as many cases, and probably more, were treated at the Sheffield Clinics. A synopsis of the Leeds return is as follows :—

						Males.	Females.
1.	Number of persons dealt with at or in connection with the out-patient Clinic for the first time and found to be						
	Suffering from Syphilis	...	...	...	...	28	15
	" " Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	...	11	—
	Not suffering from Venereal Disease	...	...	...	...	5	—
2.	Number of persons discharged from the out-patient Clinic after completion of treatment for						
	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	1	—
	Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	...	1	—
3.	Number of persons who ceased to attend the out patient Clinic without completing treatment, and who were suffering from						
	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	17	9
	Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	...	6	2
4.	Total attendances of all persons at the out-patient Clinics who were						
	Suffering from Syphilis	...	...	...	...	312	79
	" " Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	...	90	10
	Not suffering from Venereal Disease	...	...	...	...	6	8
5.	Aggregate days of "in-patient days" of treatment given to persons suffering from						
	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	2	—
	Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	...	—	—
6.	Number of persons treated with Salvarsan substitutes					33	12
7.	Number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes given.					Number of Doses.	
	Name of drug,	Gallyl.	Dose,	0.4.	...	136	
8.	Examination of Pathological material :—					Number.	
	Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre, which were examined at the Centre.						
	For Wasserman reaction					7	

Cost of Treatment of 58 Patients treated at the Leeds Infirmary for the year ending December 31st, 1919.

	Approved Substitutes for Salvarsan.			Bed Cases.		Up-keep Attendances.			Wasserman.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
March 31st ...	5	19	9	5	0	4	17	11	—	—	—	11	2	8
June 30th ...	7	3	5	—	—	6	12	9	—	—	—	13	16	3
September 30th	8	11	9	—	—	6	15	11	—	—	—	15	7	8
December 31st	22	3	10	—	—	18	9	0	2	0	0	42	12	10
	43	18	9	5	0	36	15	7	2	0	0	82	19	4

The number of specimens sent in by Practitioners to the West Riding County Council Laboratory at Wakefield were as follows :—

		Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.
Positive ...	...	19	10
Negative	...	10	2

V. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

A step forward has been taken by the delegation of the supervision of this work to a Special sub-Committee—Mr. Alderman H. Holden, the Chairman of the Health Committee, acting as Chairman, with Mr. Alderman Rose and Messrs. Councillors Gittus and Broley.

Mrs. Willis and Mrs. Cretney, representing the Ladies' Committee of the Infant Consultation Centre, serve as co-opted members.

The importance and the rapid increase in the scope of the work are now so great as to warrant its treatment by a Statutory Committee of the Council.

I. MIDWIVES.

The number of Midwives in practice in the Borough is 17, compared with 18 in the previous year.

Two Scholarships were offered by the Education Committee to enable suitable women to obtain the necessary training and certificate to practice. Both these scholarships were taken up—one candidate broke down in health during training, but the other completed her course and took her C.M.B. Certificate in May, 1920. The difficulty of establishing a practise has been appreciated by the Committee, who have decided to pay during the first year of practice a weekly sum amounting in all to £50 in the year, and further to pay 10/- for each case attended. These sums, together with the fees from the patients, which amount now to one guinea per case, should ensure at least a subsistence during the time they are available.

Unfavourable reports were made by the Health Visitors as to minor infractions of the Rules and Regulations of the Central Midwives Board in 14 instances. These instances occurred in the practice of four midwives.

In 159 instances the Midwife sent for medical help. In 1918 the corresponding number was 29. The increase is due to the facilities now available for free medical assistance in cases of emergency. The reasons for sending are as follows ;—

Delayed Labour	...	...	...	...	42
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	26
Abnormal Presentation...	...	...	...	...	19
Still Birth	...	...	...	...	16
Premature Birth...	...	...	...	...	8

Dangerous Feebleness of Infant	...	...	7
Lacerated Perinaeum	...	...	6
Obstructed Labour	...	...	5
Uterine Inertia	...	...	5
Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	5
Post Partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	3
Adherent Placenta	...	...	3
Unsatisfactory Progress of Patient	...	...	3
Placenta Praevia	...	...	2
Puerperal Fever	...	...	2
Prolapse of Cord	...	...	2
Exhaustion of Patient	...	...	1
Asphyxia of Infant	...	...	1
Contracted Pelvis	...	...	1
Eclampsia	...	...	1
No particulars given	...	...	1

159

The following is a summary of the claims made under Section 14 Midwives Act, 1918, by persons for payment of medical fees where a Medical Practitioner was called in, in an emergency by a midwife :—

1. Operative assistance and subsequent attendance for 10 days 35 cases
2. Non-operative assistance and subsequent attendance for 10 days 4 „
3. Single Visits 2 „

The payments to the Medical Practitioners were made by the Committee in the first instance. The question of recovery of the cost was decided in each case by the Committee after enquiry into the resources of the head of the household.

II. WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

The permanent staff consists of three Health Visitors, viz. :— Miss Heyes (appointed in February, 1918), Mrs. Barber (October, 1917), and Miss Petford (July, 1918). The work in connection with the Tuberculosis Dispensary and the visiting in connection therewith is in the hands of Miss Blackmore (October, 1917).

Temporary Nurses have been engaged from time to time as required for the purpose of nursing Measles and Influenza cases. Their work is summarised below.

Summary of Work of the Health Visitors for the year 1919.

Wards.	Births.				Ante-natal.		Visits to Midwives.	Puerperal Fever.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Influenzal Pneumonia and Pneumonia			Measles.			Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Chicken Pox.	Others.	Tuberculosis.		
	Ist Visits.	Re-visits.	Death	Enquiries.	Ist Visits.	Re-visits.				Ist Visits.	Re-visits.	Nursing Visits.	Ist Visits.	Re-visits.	Death Enquiries.							
North	164	1046	17	17	13	2	8	11	7	41	36	35	14	...	11	8	6	8	33	280	7	
South	210	1216	41	41	2	...	16	...	64	4	47	33	45	...	1	5	1	4	42	436	11	
East	121	819	27	27	7	2	...	...	47	17	41	85	75	12	2	4	8	6	29	223	10
West	216	1101	24	24	3	...	17	1	124	14	21	39	48	5	13	4	15	8	29	229	11	
South-East	491	1584	90	90	6	...	36	...	113	20	9	249	356	215	23	4	2	89	84	932	21	
South-West.	179	948	21	21	10	6	18	...	111	6	24	25	31	..	..	9	2	..	22	344	1
Total	1381	6714	220	220	41	10	95	12	466	102	178	466	569	232	50	34	34	115	239	2444	61	

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

The following table includes many cases where more than one notification was received in respect of any one birth.

Wards.	By Midwives.	By Doctors.	By Parents.	Totals.
North	137	24	...	161
South	198	33	2	233
East	106	15	...	121
West	214	55	3	272
South-East ...	408	46	14	468
South-West ...	162	9	..	171
Totals ...	1225	182	19	1426

1,426 Notifications were received in respect of 1,381 Births.

III. INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.

Total number of cases attending Clinic was 625, of whom 102 were on the books in 1918. These made 4,429 attendances, an average of nearly 8 each. 497 children were seen by the Medical Officer.

Of these			Total Visits.	
237	paid	1 visit	237	54 were under 1 month
108	„	2 visits	216	149 between 1-2 months
50	„	3 „	150	87 „ 2-3 „
33	„	4 „	132	99 „ 3-6 „
22	„	5 „	110	34 „ 6-9 „
14	„	6 „	84	17 „ 9-12 „
15	„	7 „	105	57 were over 1 year
2	„	8 „	16	
5	„	9 „	45	
6	„	10 „	60	
2	„	12 „	24	
1	„	15 „	15	
1	„	16 „	16	
1	„	18 „	18	
Totals			497	Total 497
			1228	

Reason for Visit :—

To be Weighed	...	...	...	...	63
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	15
Scabies	...	...	...	...	5
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	11
Rickets	...	...	...	...	6
Teething	...	...	...	...	9
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	2
Nervous Disease	...	...	...	...	1
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	5
Thrush	...	...	...	...	6
Eczema	...	...	...	...	8
Congenital Defects	...	...	...	...	3
Otorrhœa	...	...	...	...	3
Inguinal Hernia	...	...	...	...	4
Cleft Palate and Hare Lip	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculous Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	1
Strabismus	...	...	...	...	1
Herpes	...	...	...	...	1
Birth Palsy	...	...	...	...	2
Cystitis	...	...	...	...	1
Worms	...	...	...	...	1
Dietetic Disturbance, including Marasmus, Debility, and Summer Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	348
Totals	...	...	...	...	497

FEEDING OF INFANTS.

I feel convinced that many Mothers bring their misfortunes on their own heads. The advice of the Health Visitors as to the supreme importance of feeding at the breast at regular intervals is in the majority of cases coming to the Clinic either wilfully disregarded or forgotten. A large number of mothers come to the Clinic stating either that they have weaned the child or are about to do so because "the child is not satisfied." I am able to prove in many instances that the reverse is the case, and that the child is suffering from Colic and intestinal disturbances due to irregular and too frequent feeding. Others, without the slightest symptoms of illness on the part of the child, will wean on the advice of an acquaintance whose marvellous experience with so and so's patent food has induced her to preach to all and sundry that Nature's method is a comparatively poor affair. A few women, especially the mothers of illegitimate children, are compelled to wean their children for economic reasons, and a certain small residue find that the demands of their business and pleasure outweigh the normal desire to render this natural service to the child.

Thus of 386 infants who have recently come before me I find that nearly one-half are weaned before nine months, 12 per cent. are completely weaned before one month. over 20 per cent. before three months, and 22 per cent. before six months. Mixed feeding is resorted to in a similar ratio. A large amount of propaganda is, as before stated, being carried out, but progress is slow and the results disappointing.

Not Fed at Breast.	Weaned at or before 1 week.		Weaned at or before 1 month.		Weaned at or before 3 months.	
	Wholly.	Partially.	Wholly.	Partially.	Wholly.	Partially.
22	6	4	21	15	32	38
Weaned at or before 6 months.		Weaned at or before 9 months.		Wholly Breast Fed.	Total.	
Wholly.	Partially.	Wholly.	Partially.			
5	5	17	7	214	386	

Infants' Foods Sold during 1919.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Cow and Gate lbs.													
Half-Cream	10	13	15	18	3	3	37	28	15	4	20	22	188
Full-Cream	81	62	79	82	96	77	48	45	76	78	63	65	852
Glaxo	137	92	84	148	111	91	149	151	206	205	213	310	1897
Lactagol	..	6	12	14	17	7	15	13	17	22	6	12	141
Lacta	..	..	..	..	12	19	40	23	25	22	25	30	196
Ambrosia	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	1	1	10
Ovaltine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Nestle's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Allenbury's—No. 1.	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	2	14
No. 2.	2	..	3	3	7	3	..	..	2	10	5	3	38
No. 3.	..	1	..	1	2	3	7	3	8	12	7	1	45
Total	260	174	195	269	248	203	304	263	352	357	340	449	3414

Regulations as to supply of Milk to Expectant and Nursing Mothers, and Children under 5 years.

Foods given free since 1919.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Cow and Gate lbs.													
Half-Cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	4	4	8	3	32
Full-Cream	8	3	1	2	1	13	7	12	15	13	8	10	93
Glaxo	2	2	1	11	4	5	8	7	10	3	4	8	65
Lactagol	3	5	3	5	8	2	16	5	13	15	12	22	109
Lacta	..	..	..	..	22	16	16	18	11	11	12	18	124
Ambrosia	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	6	6	18
Allenbury's No. 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3
Total	13	10	5	18	35	36	57	49	54	50	50	67	444

The cost to the Committee was £44.

Total Attendances, 1919.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
258	243	340	342	323	298	422	244	525	532	394	508	4,429

The attendances steadily increase year by year, and the present premises have now become quite unsuitable. It is essential for further progress to obtain more commodious premises, to open the Clinic five days per week instead of three times, and to arrange for a Medical Officer to be present on at least four afternoons per week. The huge number attending on the two present Medical Sessions put such pressure on the Medical Officer that the value of his work is seriously reduced.

The need for Ante-natal work is increasingly felt, and cannot be provided for until the Council are able to take over the Pindar Oaks house and grounds. The purchase of this estate for this particular purpose and for a Maternity Home has been approved by the Ministry of Health.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Forty-six cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year, compared with 39 in 1918. Twenty-five occurred in the South-East Ward. All the cases were assiduously followed up by the Health Visitors, and the instructions of the patients' medical attendant carried out. If no doctor were in attendance they were brought to the Infant Welfare Centre and appropriate treatment ordered by your Medical Officer.

These cases require prolonged treatment at frequent intervals. In the majority of cases a visit has to be made twice daily for many weeks. It is only by such skilled and prolonged attention that the sight can be saved.

In 12 doubtful cases bacteriological examination was made of the discharges from the eyes. Of these ten showed the presence of the Gonococcus, and two were negative.

In two cases Ophthalmia was present in premature children who did not survive. The condition of the eyes was satisfactory at the time of death.

One case classified as remaining under treatment at the end of 1919 has since fully recovered.

Treated by	Recovery.	Lost one eye.	Died while under Treatment	Remaining under Treatment Dec. 31st, 1919.	Total.
Private Practitioner and H.V...	9	...	2	..	11
Beckett Hospital and H.V. ..	2	1	...	...	3
Medical Pract. & District Nurse	1	...	...	...	1
M. O., Infant Welfare Centre, and H.V.	20	...	...	1	21
No Treatment required ...	7	...	...	...	7
Doctor only	3	...	...	...	3
	42	1	2	1	46

There were three cases of Puerperal Fever, with one death. In this case the midwife was in fault in that a Medical Practitioner was not called in, the local Supervising Authority not notified, and no precautions taken.

Isolated fatal cases of Summer Diarrhœa occurred during the late autumn. Of 26 deaths, 15 occurred in the South-East Ward. Six cases were treated in the Kendray Hospital. This arrangement will be available for 1920.

VI.—SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

1.—STAFF :

Work of Sanitary Inspectors, Inspectors of Nuisances, and other officers engaged in Sanitary work. See Report of Sanitary Inspector, Part II

2.—HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

KENDRAY HOSPITAL REPORT.

COMMITTEE.

Councillor JONES (Chairman).

THE MAYOR.

Councillor BARNES.

Councillor BRAY.

„ ENGLAND.

„ GITTUS.

Councillor HESKETH.

REPRESENTING THE FEDERATION OF OUT-TOWNSHIPS.

Councillor CAWTHROW, Monk Bretton U.D.C.

„ MELL, Hoyland U.D.C.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT :

F. A. SHARPE, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

MATRON :

Miss E. WATKINSON

The number of cases admitted of those diseases treated ordinarily showed a great increase in respect of Scarlet Fever. The number of cases of Enteric Fever and Diphtheria were slightly less than in the previous year. Nine cases of Influenza were admitted in the first quarter. Six cases of Summer Diarrhoea were taken in. The following Table deals with the years 1903-18:—

SUMMARY OF CASES ADMITTED TO THE ISOLATION HOSPITALS, 1903-1919.

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	Total Cases Admitted	Total Deaths.
Small-Pox (Lund Wood)	59	105	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	290	13
Enteric Fever ..	101	91	98	94	87	146	123	66	76	53	55	88	21	10	23	41	31	1204	180
Diphtheria ..	47	75	21	34	40	27	27	45	102	86	194	138	104	98	83	82	70	1273	90
Scarlet Fever ..	215	462	572	494	467	587	346	310	364	362	443	555	456	198	76	70	272	6249	154
Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	2	..	1	146	..	168	26
Influenza ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	9	21	5
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	4	2
Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2
Encephalitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lethargica..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1
Puerperal Fever.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Mumps ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
German Measles.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	6	..
Chicken Pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3	..
Malaria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	..
Summer Diarrhoea..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	6	19	4
Total ..	422	733	817	622	594	760	496	421	542	501	692	800	586	309	199	354	399	9247	478
Barnsley Cases..	140	310	289	250	239	297	146	109	179	231	131	206	163	97	69	223	173	3252	

The admissions and discharges allocated to the various contributing Authorities are set out in the main Table following, while the two subsidiary Tables deal with the extent to which the accommodation was utilized.

KENDRAY FEVER HOSPITAL. REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1919.

CONTRIBUTING AUTHORITIES.	Remaining in Hospital, Jan. 1st, 1919.				ADMITTED, 1919.						DISCHARGED, 1919.						DIED, 1919.						Remaining in Hospital, January 1st, 1920.															
	TOTAL				Diphtheria		Scarlet Fever		Enteric Fever		Influenza		Other Diseases		TOTAL		Diphtheria		Scarlet Fever		Enteric Fever		Influenza		Other Diseases		TOTAL		Diphtheria		Scarlet Fever		Enteric Fever		Influenza		Other Diseases	
	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Influenza	TOTAL	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Influenza	Other Diseases	TOTAL	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Influenza	Other Diseases	TOTAL	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Influenza	Other Diseases	TOTAL	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Influenza	Other Diseases	TOTAL	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Influenza	Other Diseases	TOTAL				
Ardsley U.D.	3	..	..	3	12	30	1	..	2	45	12	26	1	..	1	40	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	4	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barnsley C.B.	..	2	7	9	27	113	14	9	10	173	21	100	13	14	6	154	4	2	1	2	4	13	2	13	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barnsley Rural D.	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cudworth U.D.	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	11	1	8	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darfield ..	..	..	..	..	11	9	..	..	..	20	11	8	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darton ..	1	1	..	2	2	4	2	..	..	8	3	3	2	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dodworth ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoyland ..	..	1	..	1	4	27	2	..	..	33	4	25	1	..	..	30	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monk Bretton	..	..	..	..	4	7	3	..	..	14	3	6	2	..	..	11	1	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Royston ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wombwell ..	..	1	..	1	4	33	7	..	5	49	4	24	5	..	5	38	..	..	1	..	..	10	1	..	1	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Worsbro' ..	..	..	..	..	4	31	2	..	..	37	4	24	2	..	..	30	..	1	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	4	5	7	16	70	272	31	9	17	399	64	232	26	14	12	348	6	3	4	2	5	20	4	42	1	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The total bed days occupied in 1919 (the days of admission and discharge being regarded as one day), and the daily average number of beds occupied are as follows :—

	Total Days	Average Beds Occupied.			
		1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Diphtheria ...	2272	6·22	7·08	7·31	7·7
Scarlet Fever ..	8529	23·37	7·00	6·49	26·15
Enteric Fever ..	918	2·52	3·25	2·33	1·07
Other Diseases..	467	1·29	6·02	0·73	0·1
Totals ..	12186	33·40	23·35	16·86	34·30

The average length of stay in Hospital of those cases who were discharged or died in 1919, whether admitted in 1919 or previously, was as follows :—

	No. of Cases Discharged or died in 1919.	Total Days in Hospital.	Average Days in Hospital.			
			1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Diphtheria ..	70	2327	33·24	31·62	33·09	29·5
Scarlet Fever ..	235	7680	32·68	33·70	31·43	45·49
Enteric Fever ..	31	899	29·97	28·83	37·09	39·2
Other Diseases..	32	571	17·30	14 0	..	12·00
All Cases ..	368	11477	31·35	24·14	31·46	40·5

The following table shows the diseases for which those patients who were discharged or died in 1919 were sent in, and the actual disease from which they were suffering. There is a serious lack of Side Ward accommodation for cases which require isolation.

Diseases for which Patients were sent in.	Diagnosis Confirmed.	ACTUAL DISEASE FROM WHICH PATIENTS WERE SUFFERING.																TOTALS.		
		Measles.	Scabies.	Febricula.	Dentition.	German Measles.	Pneumonia.	Osteo Myelitis	Croup.	Follicular Tonsillitis.	Quinsy.	Broncho- Pneumonia.	Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Influenza.	Bronchitis.	Tuberculous Peritonitis.		Tuberculous Lungs.	Marasmus.	Acute Mania.
Scarlet Fever	223	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	58	..	..	...	...	1	...	1	4	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	22	..	..	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...
Influenza ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Summer Diarrhoea	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
German Measles	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	333	1	1	6	1	2	4	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1

Three cases of Laryngeal Diphtheria required Tracheotomy, of whom two died. There were three "return" cases of Scarlet Fever, particulars of which are given below :—

SUMMARY OF "RETURN" CASES OF SCARLET FEVER.

1. G. B. admitted December 12th, 1918, discharged January 11th, 1919. No complications. Brother J. B., aged 6, infected on January 25th (fourteen days afterwards).

2. P. G., admitted October 31st, 1918, discharged 7th December, 1918. Sister Elsie became ill on February 21st, 1918 (eleven weeks later).

3. E. H., admitted May 26th, 1919, discharged July 2nd, 1919. Sister Eva became infected on July 4th (*i.e.*, two days later).

MORTALITY.

	No. of Cases Admitted.	No. of Deaths.	Mortality per cent.	1903 to 1919.
Enteric Fever ..	31	4	12.90	14.95
Diphtheria ..	70	6	8.57	7.06
Scarlet Fever ..	272	3	1.10	2.46
Influenza ..	9	2	22.22	23.81
Other Diseases.				
Cerebro-Spinal				
Meningitis..	2	..		
Meningitis ..	1	1		
Encephalitis				
Lethargica..	3	1		
Erysipelas ..	1	..		
Chicken Pox ..	1	..	2.94	17.14
Malaria	2	..		
Summer				
Diarrhoea..	6	3		
German Measles.	1	..		
Totals ..	399	20	5.00	5.16

During the year the Laundry has been re-modelled, and new machinery installed. The increase in efficiency is very marked.

A new Garage has been built, and the question of the provision of a Motor Ambulance, which has been decided upon in principle, is still under consideration.

2.—LIST OF LOCAL ACTS AND ORDERS AFFECTING BARNSELEY.

- 1822. An Act for lighting, paving, cleansing, watching and improving the town of Barnsley.
- 1837. An Act for the better supplying with Water the town and neighbourhood of Barnsley.
- 1847. An Act for consolidating in one Act certain provisions usually contained in Acts, authorising the making of Waterworks for supplying towns with Water.
- 1852. An Act to repeal the Barnsley Gas Act and to make other provisions in lieu thereof, and to authorise the raising of a further sum of money.
- 1853. An Act for the maintenance of the existing Works of the Company of Proprietors of the Barnsley Waterworks, and for the purchase of Land by them; to repeal their Act, and make other provisions in lieu thereof.
- 1853. An Act to confirm and extend certain Provisional Orders of the General Board of Health for the town of Barnsley.
- 1862. An Act for enabling the Local Board of Health for the district of the Township of Barnsley to construct and maintain an improved system of Waterworks to supply the district and other places with Water, and to abandon and sell their existing Waterworks; to confer powers on Park Keepers and Constables; to amend the Acts relating to the district; and for other purposes.
- 1866. An Act to extend the time limited by "The Barnsley Local Board Act, 1862." for the completion of the Waterworks thereby authorised, and to enable the Local Board of Health for the district of the Township of Barnsley to raise further moneys for the purposes of that Act; to amend the Acts relating to the said district; and for other purposes.
- 1867. An Act for extending the limits of "The Barnsley Gas Act, 1852, and for authorising the Barnsley Gas Company to construct new Works and raise more money; and for other purposes.
- 1875. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Borough of Barnsley.

- 1880. Provisional Order to enable the Urban Sanitary Authority for the Borough of Barnsley to put in force the Compulsory Clauses of the Lands Claims Consolidation Acts, 1845, 1860 and 1869.
- 1880. Provisional Order for altering certain Local Acts.
- 1884. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to Accrington and Barnsley.
- 1889. The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act.
- 1890. The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act.
- 1890. Parts III. and IV. of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
- 1890. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Electric Lighting Acts, 1882 and 1888, relating to Barnsley.
- 1893. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to Barnsley.
- 1896. The Barnsley Corporation Water Act.
- 1900. An Act to empower the Corporation of Barnsley to make deviations in constructing the lines of pipes authorised by the Barnsley Corporation (Water) Act, 1896, to transfer to them certain powers, works and obligations granted or transferred to the Corporation by the Sheffield Corporation Water Act, 1896, and to extend the periods for the taking of Lands and for the construction of Works, and for other purposes.
- 1902. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to Barnsley.
- 1902. Barnsley and District Light Railways (Extensions) Order.
- 1905. Unemployed Workmen's Act. Establishment of Distress Committee.
- 1908. Education (Provision of Meals) Act, 1906.
- 1910. An Order declaring Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., and Section 95, comprising Part X. of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, to be in force.

- 1912. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board constituting Barnsley a County Borough.
- 1914. Notification of Births Act, 1907.
- 1914. An Act to extend the time limited for the construction of the Knoll Brook Waterworks by the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the County Borough of Barnsley, to extend their powers with respect to their Water and Electricity Undertakings; to make further provision for the Health, Local Government and Improvement of the Borough, and for other purposes.
- 1916. An Order amending the Order of 1910, adopting the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, authorising the Council to make Bye-laws with respect to the paving of yards and open spaces, common to two or more dwelling-houses.
- 1917. Provisional Order extending the provisions of Section IV. of the Local Government Board's Provisional Orders (Confirmation) No. 12 Act, 1912, from the 31st March, 1918, to 31st March, 1919.

4.—LABORATORY WORK.

Our arrangements hitherto have been with the Sheffield University. All examinations of Sputum for the Tubercle Bacillus, of swabs from suspected cases of Diphtheria, of blood from suspected cases of Typhoid Fever and Malaria, and other pathological examinations are carried out there.

Our scheme for the Treatment of Venereal Disease, however, includes the examination of Pathological material from suspected cases of these diseases at the County Council Laboratory at Wakefield.

A summary of the work done under this head is as follows :—

VII.—HOUSING.

I.—GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

1.	Total Houses in the District	..	..	11,263.
	Houses for the Working Classes	..	..	10,640
	New Houses erected	..	..	Nil.
	„ in course of erection	..	..	Nil.
2.	Population.—Census, 1911..	..	..	50,614.
	Pre-War	..	..	54,000.
	Middle of 1919, total	..	..	53,835.
	Civilian only	..	..	51,680.
3(a)	Extent of Shortage of Houses to end of 1922	..	..	2,200.
(b)	Number of Houses proposed to be erected by December. 1922	..	..	2,200.

II.—OVERCROWDING.

1. Tenements with more than two occupants per room 1,415.
2. Overcrowding caused by stoppage of Building and immigration from surrounding districts.
3. Measures taken or contemplated to deal with overcrowding by the building of new dwellings and the reconstruction of insanitary areas.
4. Seventy-five cases of overcrowding have been dealt with. In Eight cases the conditions have been remedied.

III.—FITNESS OF HOUSES.

- 1 (a). The general standard of Housing in the district is low. The central part of the Town is crowded, the bulk of the Houses are insanitary from age and neglect of repairs during the past six years.
- (b). The general character of defects found to exist in the Houses are mainly due to overcrowding of the houses on the site, and the lack of a general plan in the lay-out ; the commonest defect is dampness, due to unpaved yards, absence of damp-proof course, and defective roofs and spouting.

2. Action taken as regards unfit Houses under—

(a) The Public Health Acts. 408 Notices were served for general repairs ; in 320 instances the repairs were effected.

(b) Under the Housing Acts. No action taken.

3. Difficulties in remedying unfitness were those relating to the cost of repairs associated with pre-war rent, and shortage of material and men. A suggestion that the work be done by direct labour and the cost declared as Private Improvement Expenses has received a good deal of consideration.

4. All Houses in the Borough are supplied by the Town Water Supply. There has been no deficiency in either quality or quantity. The question of a scheme for the conversion of the remaining Privies to the Water-Carriage System is now under consideration. The particulars of the Sanitary Accommodation are given in Part II., page 22.

IV.—UNHEALTHY AREAS. Area No. 1, which will shortly be represented, is now being carefully scheduled. It is bounded by Baker Street, Heelis Street, Duke Street, Park Road, Pond Street, Agnes Road Princess Street, Foundry Street, Pall Mall and New Street.

V.—Model Bye-Laws are being asked for in relation to Common Lodging-Houses.

VI.—General and Miscellaneous. No action has been taken other than described in connection with Overcrowding, Insanitary Property and Housing.

VII.—1.	Complaints made by householders that their houses are unfit for human habitation ..	Nil.
2 (a).	The number of Houses inspected under Section 17 of the 1909 Housing Act was..	408
(b).	The number of Dwelling-house which were considered to be unfit for human habitation was	Nil.
(c).	The number of Dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without Closing Orders was	320

3. No action was taken under Sec. 28 of the Housing Act of 1919.
4. Closing Orders Nil.
5. Demolition Orders Nil.
6. Houses demolished voluntarily .. Nil.
7. Obstructive Dwellings
- (a) Number of representations made under Sec. 38 of the Housing Act of 1890 .. Nil.
- (b) Number of buildings demolished . .. Nil.
- (c) Number of representations under consideration Nil.
8. Staff engaged in Housing work :
- Mr. T. Douglas, A.R.S.I., Sanitary Inspector.
- Mr. J. W. Mellor, Cert. R.S.I., Asst. Sanitary Inspector.
- Mr. J. Pickering, Assistant Sanitary Inspector.
- Mr. G. H. Allemby, Pupil Asst. Sanitary Inspector.
- Mr. W. H. Spoulton, Pupil Asst. Sanitary Inspector.

